REGISTERED No. 8.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,344—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Tarratt, on THURSDAY, the 31st, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on MONDAY, the 4th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	300	220	40
Port Said	380	240	60
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	350	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.
For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. VORWAERTS. Capt. G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 15th November 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1879.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms,—Moderate.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

HOUSES TO LET.

DAWLISH, S. DEVON, ENGLAND.

TO LET—In the above favourite watering place, a very well-situated Residence, about 6 minutes' walk from the sea beach and railway station, 3 minutes' walk from the Parish Church, and half-an-hour by rail from Exeter or Torquay, particularly well adapted for an Indian family, the house having been most substantially built by the late Lord of the Manor, and the grounds of 6 acres laid out regardless of expense. The House contains on the Upper Floor 4 Bed-rooms for Servants, on the first Floor 7 Bed-rooms, Store-room, and Bath-room fitted with hot and cold water supply, Lavatory and W. C. on the ground floor, Entrance Hall 14 feet square, inner Hall 20 feet by 16 feet, Dining-room 22 feet by 18 feet, Drawing-room 32 feet by 16 feet, with French Windows opening out to covered Verandah and Conservatory; these two Rooms communicate by means of Folding Doors; Library 19 feet by 16 feet, Lavatory and W. C., Butler's Pantry, Lumber Room, Kitchen and Scullery, Dairy and capital Cellarage; there is Stabling for 4 Horses, Double Coach House, Harness Room and Carriage Yard; Gardener's Tool House and Pump of good spring water. The grounds are most tastefully laid out with various ornamental shrubs, in addition to some very old Timber trees, two summer Houses, Rockery, Fish Pond and Fountain, &c. &c. The Dawlish Ornamental Water runs through the grounds, and is spanned by two ornamental bridges; water laid on by pipes all over the grounds from a private water supply; a walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden with large ranges of Glass Houses and Heating Apparatus, and stocked with the choicest fruit. The whole forming a most complete and comfortable Sea-side residence;—will be let to a careful tenant, at the nominal rental of £150 per annum. Further particulars of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, and London; or of the Local Agents, Messrs. TAPPER & SONS, Dawlish, S. Devon, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 1st November, sale commencing at 10-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal by order of the Commissary of Ordnance. A quantity of unserviceable ordnance stores.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large quantity of flour, provisions and dead stock.

5 Maltese goats, landed from Transport "Queen Margaret."

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following wines from Messrs Keir, Hemnah & Co,

Medium champagne, rather dry, quarts and pints.
Burgundy macon and beanne.
Sparkling moselle medium.
Finest muscatel sparkling moselle.
Madeira.
Sherry vino fino seco.
,, rather dry.
,, manzanilla.

Sample bottles may be had on application for which auction price will be charged.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, best crockery, plated and glassware, a first-class mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, best engravings and pictures, table ornaments, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY the 31st Octobet, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Broadwood pianoforte, &c., the property of J. A. Cassels, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved thin-stem glassware, neat and handsome white-and-green gold band dinner service, white-green-and-gold superior porcelain dessert service, fancy flower painted stone china breakfast service, neat and elegant harlequin breakfast service, white blue and gold bachelor tea service, best electroplated mother-o'-pearl-handle dessert knives and forks, breakfast cruet, ice pail, cake basket, flower stand, muffineers, candlesticks, dining, drawing-room, card, work, wine, washing and dressing tables, Ottoman sofa and reclining couches, easy-arm drawing room, low and folding chairs, book shelves, toilet-hat, flower and music stands, dumb waiters, sideboard, screens, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, a first class solid mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, piano stool, campcots, glass fish aquarium, cheval and toilette glasses, chest of drawers, punkas, green-painted iron fore-post, beadstead complete gilt clock by Hallett Hastings, gilt and painted red china porcelain flower jars on stands, table ornaments, parian busts and flower vases, handsome engravings and cromo lithographs, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, gentleman's saddle with bridle, books, &c., &.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture, best crockery glass, and platedware, Brussels carpets, argand lustres by Tucker and Son, a sweet toned rosewood square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large size aviary with birds, a fire proof safe by Thomas Wither, &c., &c., No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, pianoforte, &c., the property of Captain A. C. Clarke, changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c. Kerosine, large Lanterns for Gardens and public roads.

Few American Steps of 5, 6 and 7 feet.
3 Bales Paper.
3 do. Grey Shirtings.
30 Cases Gadrad fils Brandy.
20 do. Fexier Gerard Brandy.
60 do. Central Society of Vineyard Proprietor, Brandy.
50 do. Sparkling Hock.
47 do. Sparkling Moselle and Champagne.
90 do. Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
20 do. Bavarian Beer in Quart.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR CHURNEY ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 16th November at 4 p.m., by order of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Wadya, the mortgagee, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd of August 1868 and on account and at the risk of Ardesur Ookerjee Engineer or Godiwalla, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece of Government land with the messuage or dwelling house of two stories standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Pallo or Girgaum Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing in measurement about 279 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 733, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28, and bounded on the east by the property of Ramchunder Vithojee, on the west by the Girgaum Road, on the north by the house of Sacaram Khandusett, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta, and the said premises is at present occupied partly by Jamshedjee Ardesur Ookerjee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or at the premises on the day of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, NEAR WITTOBA'S TEMPLE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRUSTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4½ p.m., by order of mortgagee Hunsa Heera and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gunnesh Keshow Agasey.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground belonging to Gunesh Keshew Agasey, with the dwelling house, situate at Parel, near Pav water well leading to Mahim road, and registered in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 94, containing 30 feet length, 25 feet in breadth, and bounded on the east of Sorabjee Mistry on the west, by the public road, on the south by the vacant ground belonging to Gunesh Keshow Agasey, and on the north the property belonging to Hurrichund Dwarkajee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per SS. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, one of the best BUNGALOWS on Cumballa Hill, partly furnished, at present occupied by Captain Kellock, and previously by Dr. Cook. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, and Hyderabad for the undermentioned SUPPLIES on the dates shown opposite to each.

TEA—Schedule No. 40. Tenders to be received on 14th November 1878 at respective stations.

SUGAR—Schedule Nos. 42 and 42 A— Do on 18th November 1878 do. do.

Any information required relative to the contract can be obtained on application to respective Executive Officers.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Lieut.-Col.,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1878.

WAR MAPS.

AFFGHANISTAN MAP, 24 miles=1 inch, 2 sheets, prepared at the office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Rs. 4.

Ditto 16 miles=1 inch, prepared at Quartermaster General's Office, Simla, 2 sheets, Rs. 6.

SKETCH of COUNTRIES between Hindustan and the Caspian Sea, bound cloth, book form, Rs. 3.

PESHAWUR to CABUL, 4 miles=1 inch, being sheets 4 and 14 of the Indian Atlas, book form, Rs. 10.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of six lakhs MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with Templets or Gauge may be seen, and specification, and form of Tender, obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to ten per cent upon the estimated total amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 25th October 1878.

BOLTON AND CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
THE FORT, BOMBAY, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAVE just unpacked a large selection of TOILET REQUISITES, Viz. :—

Lubin's Scent of all kinds.
,, Pomade.
,, Cosmetique.
,, Soap.
Piver's Scent of all kinds.
,, Eau de Cologne in large bottles.
,, Ditto in small bottles.
,, Pomade.
,, Hair Douche.
,, Toilet cases complete.
,, Scent in cut glass stoppered bottles.
,, Quinine Hair Douche.
,, Cold Cream.
,, Toilet Vinegar.
,, Dentifrice Cologne Water.
,, Opopanax Hair Oil.
,, Eau Dentifrice.
,, Brilliantine.
,, Bandoline.
Le Grand Perfumery of all kinds.
Smyth's and Nephew's Perfumery of all kinds.
Baby's Powder.
Hendrie's Violet Powder.
Rimmel's Soap in boxes.
,, Pomade.
,, Brilliantine.
,, Hair Dye.
,, Egg Wash.
,, Lime Juice and Glycerine.
,, Toilet Vinegar.
,, Lavander Water.
,, Photochrome.
,, Soap in boxes, viz.:—Honey, Glycerine, Army and Navy, Brown Windsor, Rose, &c.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer.
,, Zylo-Balsamum.
Mexican Hair Renewer.

Rossetter's Hair Restorer.
Genuine Eau de Cologne.
Fragrant Floroline.
Dr. Locock's Lotion.
Rowland's Macassar Oil of all sizes.
,, Kallydor.
,, Odonto.
,, Eukonia.
,, Balm of Columbia.
Cleaver's Cantharides Hair Wash.
,, American Bay Rum.
,, Trebenee Tooth Powder.
,, ,, Cream.
,, Ylangelang.
,, Soap in Boxes, viz.:—Honey, Glycerine, Tar, Jockey Club, Glycerine and Cold Cream, Trebene, &c.
Pears' Transparent Soap of all kinds.
Mollar's Sulphur Pomade.
Comman's Arecaunt Tooth Paste.
Culvert's Carbolic Soap.
Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flower.
Truffitt's Euchrisma.
,, Toin Loticon.
American Bay Leaf Water.
Toilet sets in great variety.
,, Bottles ,,
Glass Powder Boxes.
Powder Puffs of sizes.
Toilet Sponges.
Coal Tar-soap.
McDougal's Carbolic Soap in Bars.
Lloyd's Euxis.
Carbolic Tooth Powder.
Rimmel's Soap in Bars.
,, Cosmetique.
,, Cherry Tooth Paste.

BOLTON & CO.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0 to	12 8
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate.	10 8 to	18 0
Do. all electro-plate	30 0 to	56 0
Do oak and electro-plate	20 0 to	35 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to	10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8 to	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

Cash Prices. Qts. per doz.

	Rs.	a.
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8
CHABLIS	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES, E. Co.—Practice for this Company at Colaba Butts on WEDNESDAY next, 30th instant, at 6 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. Ammunition will be served out for this purpose at Head Quarters.

WANTED, a good EUROPEAN or EURASIAN CLERK. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

WANTED, by a well educated PERSIAN MUNSHI, lessons in Persian, Hindustani and Gujrati. For particulars apply in person or by letter to Mr. Gholam Hussein Gholam Hyder Munshi, New Kazi Street, house No. 94.

TO LET, from 1st November, one of the coolest RESIDENCES in the Fort, overlooking Back Bay. Apply to WATSON and Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, on board the S.S. LORD OF THE ISLES, ENGLISH SHEEP in prime condition. Apply to Byramjee Merwanjee & Co., 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a fine selection of Fancy Japanese Works such as Trays, Boxes and Fancy Bronze Toys. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA, No. 33, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, GOOD TENT, 20 by16 feet. Rs. 475.
CAPTAIN STACE,
Wudhwan, Kattywar.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, just imported, at 13 Annas per lb., the whole Cheese 12 Annas per . PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 108 to Rs. 360.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 450.

ALSO,

THE ACME BAG,

MOST USEFUL AND ELEGANT,

The fittings of which can be removed, thus forming an empty or fitted bag as may be required.

Gents, 16 by 9 by 13.
Ladies, 14½ by 8½ by 12.
Cash Rs. 148 ; Credit Rs. 165.

A large assortment of fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS,

Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE AT TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

PORTMANTEAUX.

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE, BROWN TAN CANVAS, or BLACK LEATHER, is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE, Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY :
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

POONA :
ARSENAL ROAD, STAFF LINES.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this Presidency.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards of each sort.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.
Bombay : 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office.
Poona : 28, Bund Garden Road.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.

OF ALL
WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient ; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 *years. Sold in Bottles* at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24 12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33 4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
23 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	25 0
21 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs.	23 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs.	27 0
23 12	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	25 0
26 8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29 8	* THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, 24 by 18 } At Rs. 25 per pair.
23 by 17 }

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. Frock Coats	,, 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash .... Rs. 22-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE—E. Mercier & Co.'s, Epernay.					
First quality	per doz.	Pts	Rs.	18	0
Do.	do.	Qts.	,,	35	0
Second quality	do.	do.	,,	25	0
SHERRY & PORT—Offley Forrester & Co.'s					
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal,	per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	18	0
"Amontillado"	do.	do.	,,	23	0
"Vine de Pasto"	do.	do.	,,	28	0
Fine Old Port, Road Seal	do.	do.	,,	18	0
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do.	,,	25	0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do.	,,	10	0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac.	do.	do.	,,	25	0
WHISKEY—Nicolson's Royal Household Blende Scotch	do.	do.	,,	21	0
BEER—Palace Brewery, Nicolson's—					
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons			Rs.	55	0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.			,,	21	0
Per dozen Quarts			,,	4	4
Per dozen Pints			,,	3	0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE.

OUR friends Messrs. WACHTER and Co. have been honoured by receiving the following communication from the Palace.

"1874's" are now being shipped to us. The Wine is superb.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

St. James's Palace,
11th April, 1878.

Dear Sirs,—I have tasted your samples of 1874, Extra Cuveé, and shall ask you to reserve for the service of Her Majesty and that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, five hundred dozens.

I shall be ready to take half in the spring of 1879, and the remainder at short intervals, and as soon as I can make room for it.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

WACHTER & Cie.,
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	CASH. Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	50 0	53 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be conducted from THIS DATE by the undersigned,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1878.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the "Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late EDMUND BURDEKIN MEDLEY, late an Executive Engineer in the employ of the Public Works Department of the Government of India, at Adamwahan, Bhawulpore Division, are requested to REMIT the same without delay to the undersigned, with whom also all persons claiming against the Estate should communicate with particulars of their claim within one month from this date when the Estate will be wound up.

JOHN COWIE,
Administrator to Estate of E. B. Medley,
or Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE and Co., Calcutta.

Calcutta, October 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

2. To consider the desirability of adding to the tonnage scale articles, which are at present not included in the scale, but which are becoming more regular articles of export, and the expediency of revising the tonnage scale generally, or of merely making the necessary additions to the existing scale.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 22nd October 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held on the 23rd instant, the following Special Resolution was submitted to the meeting, viz :—"That Messrs. Gaddum and Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the place and stead of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.," and whereas a BALLOT was duly demanded at the said meeting on such Special Resolution. Now NOTICE is hereby given, that the ballot on the abovementioned Special Resolution will be held between the hours of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November next, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, Messrs. C. A. WINTER and NOWROJEE JEHANGEER GAMADIA acting as Scrutineers at such ballot. And notice is hereby further given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid, when the result of the ballot aforesaid will be declared.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chairman of the Board of the Mofussil Company, Limited.

Bombay, 28th October 1878.

THE ASIAN SPORT SHIKAR.

THE TURF, GARDEN, TEA, INDIGO, WHIST, CHESS, &c.

ON or about Tuesday, October 15th, will be published the first number of a NEW FORTNIGHTLY SPORTING PAPER under the above title.

As far as may be practicable, it is proposed to make it for India what *The Field*, which journal it will resemble in size and general "get-up," is for England.

Devoting its principal attention to Indian Sport in all its multiform varieties, THE TURF, SHIKAR, RIFLE SHOOTING, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, POLO, IN DOOR AMUSEMENTS, THE DRAMA, &c., it will in addition have columns specially set apart for the Tea and Indigo planting interests, Agricultural information, the Indian Garden, and matters of general moment connected with these subjects.

Supplementary to these it will contain an "abstract and brief chronicle" of the more important events in English, American, and Australian Sport; and being edited by a gentleman of great experience in sporting matters, assisted by contributors specially selected for their knowledge of the departments to be entrusted to them, it is believed that "THE ASIAN" will speedily become a recognised authority on all the matters with which it professes to deal.

The want of a good sporting paper in the East, which shall not only supply the news, but whose leading columns will be used in the discussion and ventilation of all questions of moment connected with sport, has been so frequently and so generally acknowledged, that its projectors confidently expect the support which they now solicit. They, on their part, pledge themselves to give the public a really high class paper, handsomely got up, carefully compiled and readable throughout, and it remains for those to whom they appeal to show them whether they are mistaken or not in supposing such paper to be a desideratum

Rate of subscription in advance, Rs. 16 per annum

W. H. TARGETT, Managing Proprietor,
Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HAVING THE
LARGEST MANUFACTORIES in the WORLD,
With every facility for a production of
8,000 MACHINES PER WEEK,
Have determined to give the Public the full benefit of their enormous manufacturing facilities.

This large Reduction in their Prices, and their exceptionally easy terms of payment, by instalments to approved buyers,

Will enable Everyone now to become possessed of one of these

UNEQUALLED SEWING MACHINES,
Price from Rs. 60.

Catalogues and lessons free.

No Home need now be without one of these Popular Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH SOUPS

OF THE
SOCIETE GENERALE DES POTAGES ECONOMIQUES.

PRICE LIST.

No.		Packages for 3 persons, per doz. A	Canisters for 6 persons, per doz. AA	Canisters for 12 persons, per doz. AAA
1	"RIZ AU GRAS." Concentrated Beef with Italian Rice	4/6	10/-	18/-
2	"RIZ AU GRAS JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Mixed Vegetables	/6	10/-	18/-
3	"RIZ CONDE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Haricot Beans (Prince Conde's favourite dish)	8/-	18/-	30/-
4	"JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Mixed Vegetables	8/-	18/-	30/-
		Packages for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 15 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 30 persons, per doz.
5	"CONSOMME." Concentrated Beef for Gravy or Gravy Soup	8/-	21/-	39/-
		Canisters for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 10 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 20 persons, per doz.
6	"SEMOULE RUSSE." Concentrated Beef with Semolina	10/-	18/-	30/-
7	"PATE NAPOLITAINE." Concentrated Beef with Italian Paste	10/-	18/-	30/-
8	"TAPIOCA DE L'ETOILE." Concentrated Beef with Brazillian Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
9	"PERLES DU JAPON." Concentrated Beef with Pearl Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
10	"FROMENTINE." (Specialite for Invalids). Concentrated Beef with Wheat Flour	0/-	18/-	30/-

Packages are only made up in Boxes, 4 doz. each kind
Canisters in Boxes, 1, 2 or 3 doz. each kind.
Packing cases charged extra.

SPECIAL AGENTS
J. F. ALDRIDGE & Co.,
4, East India Avenue, London.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28TH, 1878.

As usual on Monday there is little that is fresh to report either in the way of Home telegrams or of business in Bombay.

Our Markets generally opened very quietly after the holidays, and so far as we can learn the usual transactions during the Dewallee were on a very limited scale this year.

Reuter's telegrams of Saturday still quote Consols at 94½ and French Rentes at 113. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and irregular, but the only change in quotations is a decline of 1-16 in G. F. Omrawuttee, which is now quoted at 4 11-16d per lb. In Manchester the Piece Goods Market is unchanged. The New York telegrams report a further decline of 1-8 cent. in Cotton both on the spot and for future delivery, he former being now quoted at 9⅝ and the latter at 9 11-16 cents. per lb. for January delivery.

The following figures show the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant as compared with the two previous years :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,310,000	1,340,000	1,861,430
" " Surats.	274,000	248,000	479,890
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	306,000	425,000	543,730
Do. London	33,000	28,000	34,100
American afloat	150,000	90,000	87,000
E. Indian "	67,000	28,000	92,000
Total	556,000	571,000	756,830
Price of Mid. Orleans	6⅜d.	6½d.	6 3-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	4½d.	5¼d.	4½d.
Difference	1⅞d.	1¼d.	1 11-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Week's Receipts	162,000	158,000	174,000
" Exports to U. K.	74,000	46,000	36,000
" " to Continent	27,000	50,000	29,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	842,000	556,000	810,000
" Exports to U. K.	236,000	122,000	160,000
" " to Continent	65,000	77,000	92,000
Total Stock at the Ports	410,000	360,000	517,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 26th instant shows the following alterations :

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	95,374
Do. " Branches	Dec. "	1,147,818
Other Deposits	Dec. "	936,464
Loans	Dec. "	131,290
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	320,206
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	45,009
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	2,372,676

As was expected the Cash Balance this week shows a considerable decrease, but the public demand for money continues so moderate that we do not look for any increase in the Banks' rates of discount for the present.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened steadily after the holidays, but the business doing as usual on Mail days has been very small, and a general belief seems to exist in lower rates, notwithstanding the higher quotations of Silver from London, which form the steadying element in our market. From Calcutta telegrams quote 6 months' sight Bank Bills 1-7⅞ to 1-7 15-16.

Our quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8d.	"
Francs 3 " "	2·11½.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 to 100 1-16 at par, and at 99 9-16 at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and declining; quotations are quite nominal.

The SHARE MARKET opened steadily after the holidays at unchanged rates for Bank shares. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 880. In Press Companies Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 280. The only alterations in Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip are a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba, Rs. 15 in Dhurumseys, Rs. 15 in Fleming, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits.

In COTTON there is nothing doing.

LINSEED is weak at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is unchanged.

FREIGHTS dull at 10s. for Liverpool via Canal.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	697½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108 xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.s*	890
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	880
PortCanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	215 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7 3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,290
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	455 xd.
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	410
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	66
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	280
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	405
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s	650

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	280
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	42
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	685
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	950
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	645 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	745
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	405
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	870
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	930
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	785
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,235
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	350
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,205
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
[illegible] S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	475
[illegible] Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	305
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	890
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do. ½ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	270
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	2,500	187½p.s	1,930
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p. s.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	609
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	560	500	300	36 p. s.	225
Malabar Company. Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	655
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th Oct. as compared with the statement issued on the 19th October :—

LIABILITIES.	19th Oct. Rs.	26th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,16,896	33,12,270
Do do. at Branches	25,29,727	13 81,909
Other Deposits	1,92,33,670	1,82,97,206
Post Bills	39,692	39,592
Cash Credits, undrawn	8,00,234	6,87,319
	3,80,20,219	3,59,18,296
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	38,20,690	37,60,413
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,23,474	18,90,129
Loans on Security of do. do.	59,55,890	58,54,600
Current Accounts, overdrawn	391	557
Bills Discounted	96,17,322	99,37,528
Stamps	2,842	3,126
Dead Stock Rs. 5,29,994 Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,34,994	3,34,994
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,27,075	5,72,084
Cash and Currency Notes	1,59,37,541	1,35,64,865
	3,80,20,219	3,59,18,296

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA

THE brig KEERATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin with a general cargo.

THE ship SNOW QUEEN, 984 tons, Captain J. B. Graham, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE ship GRASMERE, 1,245 tons, Captain O. A. Windermere, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 23,542 Indian maund salt.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co's. s. s. POLLUCS, 1,413 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, sailed on the 27th inst. for Jeddah and Trieste, with a general cargo, and 720 deck passengers.

THE ship MINDORA, 917 tons, Captain W. Downing, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Rangoon 23rd Aug., with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Government s.s. KWANGTUNG, 531 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Aden 14th Oct., with the following passengers :—Dr. C. L. Dutt, and 60 troops and followers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BUSHEER, 539 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee 25th Oct., with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. McGavin, Mr. Noonan, Mr. Essa Kutee, Mr. Moorcock, and 76 deck passengers.

THE A. LINE s.s. INDIA, 1,592 tons, Captain G. Read, which arrived in harbour, on the 27th inst. from Liverpool via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—4,587 packages piecegoods, 1,137 bales twist, 300 casks beer, 123 packages wine and spirits, 200 kegs nails, 30 packages sulphuric acid, 50 cases umbrellas, 35 packages provision, 6 cases paint and color, 18 cases thread, 2 cases slates, 47 cases tabacco pipes, 126 packages copper coins, and some packages of merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	I G Kwangton (s)	Elton	Aden, Oct 14.
28	Busheer (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
27	Pollucs (s)	Ragusin	Trieste.
28	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Hydaspes (s)		Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Snow Queen, Graham, to Callao.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Ship Grasmere, Windermere, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Teheran, to China.
Steamer India, to Naples and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
24 Merkara (s)............Wethers ......London, Sept. 14.
Orion (s) .... Smerdon ......Liverpool, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25.—Steamers Reliance and Sir John Lawrence. Ships Foile and Nagpore.

PASSENGERS.

Per Merkara—Mrs Atkinson, Mrs Williams, Mrs and Miss Ady, Mr Whitmow, Captain Passenghan, Dr Robertson, Mr Morse, Mr Humphrey, Mr Homsir, Mrs Lewer, Miss Aikell, Miss Tompson, Mr Lacrox, and Mr King.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Orion—Duke of Lancaster, Straits Jubal, supplied her with coal ; delayed 15 hours.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1200 bundles sheet iron, Cowasjee Jewanjee Guzdar. Trentham Hall s—400 bundles tinned plates, Sewjee Dhurrumsey ; 854 bundles hoops iron, Booth and Co ; 100 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewaraj ; 25 barrels roll sulphur, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

FROM LONDON.

Wanlock s—328 cases window glass, Hasumally Lallmeya.
Che ps s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Agra s—20 cases gin, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Coldstream s—20 cases old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—34 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—6 cases dye, Vinay and Co ; 2 cases saffron, G Reiffrecheid and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trenthan Hall s—50 casks cocoanut oil, Chuttoorbhoz Moraje ; 240 cwts linseed, and 150 cwts rapeseed, Shamjee Veerjee ; 40 bales rags, and 70 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund ; 22 bales wool, Killick Nixon and Co ; 30 bales wool, Juvarimul Burthichund ; 6 bales wool, Jinarrou Sittaram : 25 bales wool, Peel Cassels and Co ; 32 bales wool, and 30 bales cotton waste, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 19 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 525 cwts rapeseed, and 150 cwts linseed, Nuppoo Nensee ; 50 bales wool, Curimbhoy Nanjee ; 80 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur ; 39 bales hemp, and 4 bales jute, Khuttow Muthra.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—4 boxes gold bars and coins, (Rs. 3,50,000), The H and S Bank.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1,399 cwts castor seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Hydaspes s—2 cases shawls, W M Macaulay and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes s—4 boxes silver coins (Rs. 13,000), Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—24 bales twist, Merwanjee Manuckjee Kapudia ; 91 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19½ chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 45 chests opium, N I Abraham ; 21 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed ; 3 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co ; 23 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellias ; 23 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.
Teheran 69 cases sharkfins, Vuzeer Thaver.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—8 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 26½ chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1292 Fearnought, Graham—Liverpool, June 14.
1196 Proteus, Harriman—New York, June 26.
996 Vaeni, Larensen—Newcastle, June 27.
613 Susan A Blaisdell, Gilkey—New York, June 27.
1389 Stratford, France—Dundee, July 3.
864 Bessie H., McManus—London, July 4.
1278 Chrysolite, Brown—Liverpool, July 5.
696 Dragon, McClennew—London, July 8.
1436 Louisiana, Oliver—Cardiff, July 11.
1543 Queenstown, Purington—Liverpool, July 15.
962 S. F. Hersey, Waterhouse—Liverpool, July 17.
1272 Jane Law, Oliphant—Cardiff, July 18.
714 Evie Reed, Rairden—New York, July 18.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Cardiff, July 19.
1089 James Edwards, Causebrook—Cardiff, July 20.
1307 Prince Leopold, Christian—Cardiff, July 21.
1304 Sussex, Stap—London, July 21.
919 Markland, Dakin—Cardiff, July 22.
1320 Prince Eugene, Smith—Cardiff, July 24.
820 America—Cardiff, July 30.
1509 Rossignol—Liverpool, July 30.
1295 Genevieve Strickland, Strickland—Liverpool, July 30.
1087 Abercarne, Evans—Liverpool, July 31.
1507 Chesebrough, Dinsmore—Boston, August 1.
749 Spartan, Crossby—Clyde, August 3.
1461 Franconia, Otis—Cardiff, August 4.
1053 Gwynedd, Roberts—Penarth, August 5.
1240 Macduff, Dalgrus—Newcastle, S. N. W., August 6.
1458 Mary L. Stone, Phinney—New York, August 9.
1639 British Enterprise, Greig—Dundee, August 10.
937 James G. Pendleton, Nichols—New York, August 10.
1300 Hoogly, Leiders—Liverpool, August 12.
1208 Melpomene, Leach—Dundee, August 15.
1225 Greenock, Slater—London, August 16.
767 Clwyd, Davies—Liverpool, August 19.
1858 Northern Light, Kenney—Liverpool, August 22.
1082 County of Flint, Roberts—Liverpool, August 22.
955 Bertha, Crickett—Clyde, August 29.
1282 Southern Chief, Higgins—New York, August 29.
535 Chattanooga, Freeman—New York, August 31.
259 Macassar, Gamin—Bordeaux, August 31.
777 Coringa, Josselyn—Boston, September 1.
1004 Favorit, Pederson—Penarth, September 3.
1328 Harriet McGillivery, Blake—Tyne, September 9.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, September 10.
1051 Weathersfield, Sherris—London, September 10.
1550 Blairgowrie, Dark—London, September 12.
1256 Essex, Ransom—London, September 17.
1600 Duncow, Large—Sunderland, September 17.
1438 Carondolet, Stetson—Cardiff, September 17.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Dundee, September 18.
1174 Zenia, Reynolds—Liverpool, September 20.
1426 Alice Buck Harriman—Liverpool, September 23.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—Cardiff, September 23.
1464 Buckinghamshire, Harland—London, September 24.
1418 Belle of Bath, Whitmore—Cardiff, September 25.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Lowe—Liverpool, September 30.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Penarth, September 30.
1221 Dumfriesshire, Greig—Liverpool, loading.
1430 Lucile, Scott—Liverpool, loading.
1527 Tilkhurst, Blake—Cardiff, loading.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—London, loading.
1338 Boyne, Kelly—London, loading.
1342 Victoria, Attwood—Cardiff, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

971 Mindora, Dowling—Rangoon, August 22.
783 North Wind—Rangoon, August 26.
395 Zephyr, Deighton—Singapore, September 2.
741 Modern, Stewart—Moulmein, October 4.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper—Mauritius, loading.
673 Toftcombs—Mauritius, loading.
913 Serica, Mathews—Mauritius, loading.
1092 Zuleika, Reddell—Mauritius, loading.
481 A. L. Palmer—Mauritius, loading.
385 Fanny, Turnbull—Siam, loading.
1365 Maggie E. Seed, Whiting—Mauritius, loading.
999 Earl Granville, Reddie—Newcastle N. S. W., loading.
1065 Henrietta, Kelly—Mauritius, loading.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Moulmein, loading.
1213 Eriminta, Love—Moulmein, loading.
1066 Glencora, Brown—Moulmein, loading.
1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Moulmein, loading.
387 Fathe Salem—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

1226 Bellona, Breen—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 14.
1592 India, Reid—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 14.
1310 Bangalore, Stead—Venice—Left Suez Canal October 15—Takes English Mails Nov. 11—Left Aden October 23.
880 Brazilian, Minto—Calcutta and Coast—Left Suez Canal October 17.
1347 Branksome Hall, Collin—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 22.
198 Krishna—Clyde—Left Suez Canal October 23—Ferry Boat.
1843 Hindoostan, Haselwood—Galle—Left Suez Canal Oct. 25—Takes English Mails November 4.
— Vorwarts—Trieste—Left Suez Canal October 25—Austrian Lloyd's Nov. 15.
1086 Vixen, Wilson—Jeddah.
861 Marina, Ramsey—Bussorah.

EXPECTED.

1475 Bokhara, Anderson—Southampton, October 10.—Takes English Mails November 25.
1412 Anglia, Craig—Liverpool—October 12.
1076 Lumley Castle, Brown—London, October 16.
1070 Cyenus, Penney—Cardiff, October 18.
1731 Wistow Hall—Liverpool, October 19.
1994 Surat—London, October 19.
1074 Standard, Lyon—Liverpool, October 23.
1190 Australia, Bozzoni—Genoa, October 24—Rubattino December 1.
— Clan Alpine, Cawler—Liverpool, October 25.
— Clan Fraser—Liverpool.
1261 Sumatra, Gabora—Genoa—Rubattino January 1.
1728 Venetia, Perrins—China—Takes English Mails Nov. 18.
1585 Mongolia, Coleman—Southampton—Takes China Mails November 26.
1747 Assam, Stewart—Australia—Australian Mails Nov. 8.
900 Yarm, Clark—Tyne.
1042 Eclipse, Holman—Tyne.
984 Ben Voirlich—Newport.
848 Steinscliffe, Morris—Cardiff.
2099 Pekin, Wolcott—London.
198 Neera—Clyde—Ferry Boat.
1221 Alhula, Bradley—Tyne.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR HONGKONG.

1834 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 29th October.
1671 Teheran, (s), Johnson—Mails, 12th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1363 Citadel, McGee—The Captain.
1246 Grasmere, Windermere—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1139 Glenroy, Krakstedt—Hajee Maund Sudick.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CALLAO.

984 Snow Queen, Graham—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

706 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.
1850 Nankin (s), Brace—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR JEDDAH AND LIVERPOOL.

1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Hagelstein—Tharia Topun.

FOR GENOA.

1029 Arabia (s), Serra—C. Grondona.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1418 Aros Bay, Willis—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

1204 Avondale (s), Elcote—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR SANDHEAD.

1793 British Ambassador, Davis—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1694 Scotland (s), James—The Captain.

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

1592 India (s), W and A Graham and Co.

NOT FIXED.

805 Alata, Hauson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee, Jumna, (Troopship)
1839 Bengal (s), Rowley—The Captain.
1518 Austriana, Gillis—The Captain.
1743 Atlanta (s), Tulson—W Nicol and Co.
1156 Alabama (s), Humphries—W. Nicol & Co.
1374 Belle Flower, Gibbons—The Captain.
1583 Esher Roy, Roy—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
799 Emma Marr, Shields—M Nusserwanjee.
1178 Edwin Beet, Biggins—The Captain.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick Nixon and Co.
1672 For st King, Holmes—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
711 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Lutiff.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—W and A. Graham & Co.
1945 Hunbert (s), Arnott—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
664 Henry Ba'ckow (s), Crawden.
1238 Indian Chief, Fraser—The Captain.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Finlay, Muir & Co.
4023 Kaisar-I-Hind (s), Methven—P and O Co.
1099 Lalla, Klee—The Captain.
1586 Lord of the Isles (s), Beal—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1208 Normandy, Tukey—The Captain.
1195 Plainmeller (s), Stephenson—Sir C Forbes and Co.
1136 Romania, Jack—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1595 Sam Skolfield, Forsaith—W. Nicol & Co.
745 Wanlock, Tilly—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1540 Prince Lucien, Cochrane—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

507 Amberwitch (s), Bishop.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
700 Arab (s), 4, Dicken.
4273 Euphrates, Brown, (Troopship).
531 Kwangton (s), Elton—(I G S).
4173 Jumna, Parson (Troopship).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
308 May Frere (s), Guthrie.
1169 Spartan (s), 12, Tracy.
7002 Tenasserim (s), Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 27th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·785
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Direction of Wind	NE, NNE, ENE, NW, N,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	219
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	4·17
" " year	109·30

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Elliott, Lieut., 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona, October 27th.
Evans, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Hevland, Captain, Bombay Lancers, from leave, from England.
Montagomery, Lieut, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Heyland, Lieut, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Wood, 2nd Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Fraser, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Hydrabad.
Mallaby, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligam.
Walsh, Quarter-Master, 72nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Sialkote.
Hinde, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Bellary.
Wilkinson, Col, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Deolalee.
Elder, Lieut. Col, 6th Bombay N. I., from leave, from Neilgherry.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Warden, Lieut., Com. Dept. on duty, to Kurrachee.
Montgomery, Lieut., Staff Corps, from furlough, to Lahore.
Sanderson, Surg Major, from furlough, to Madras.
Fraser, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cuningham, 2nd Lieut, 13th Light Infantry, to join, to Bellary.
Couchman, 2nd Lieut, 13th Light Infantry, to join, to Bellary.
Umdin, 2nd Lieut, 13th Light Infantry, to join, to Bellary.
de-Trafford, 2nd Lieut, 7th Fusilers, to join, to Belgaum.
Fisher, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Bradshaw, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Dr J B Ferdinands, Civil Surgeon, Bilaspur, from the 20th November next.

Captain Thomas, Officiating Deputy Commissioner IV Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, III Class.

Mr H C Williams, o s, Officiating Assistant Commissioner III Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner II Class.

Mr Gordon, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, III Class, vice Mr Williams.

Mr J Hurst, Inspector of Police and Officiating District Superintendent, Mandla, is granted three months' privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

The Rev A W R Quinlan, Chaplain of Chunar, furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr W Blennerhassett, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Rae Bareli, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner.

Surgeon E Mair to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bijnor.

Mr Pearse, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, who has reported his return from furlough, to the Muttra district.

Mr Hudson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Etawah, on being relieved by Mr Smith, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint-Magistrate, and to be posted to the Hamirpur district.

Mr S A Campbell, District Superintendent of Police, from Allahabad to Jalaun ; Mr Foster, District Superintendent of Police, from Jalaun to Jaunpur ; and Mr Alone, District Superintendent of Police, from Jaunpur to Allahabad.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department :—Surgeon Cadge, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bijnor. Surgn Lewtas, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jhansi.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department :—Captain T Gracey, R E, Executive Engineer, Mr T E Curry, Assistant Engineer, Mr B A Maine, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.

Mr Conner, Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel Brownlow, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to this Government, at present Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation with the Government of India.

Mr Evans, Head Clerk, Office of Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle of Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal, in addition to his own duties.

Mr Ryan, Accountant, attached to the Office of Examiner P W Accounts, N-W Provinces, is promoted from 3rd to 2nd grade Accountant.

Mr A Joyce, Assistant Engineer, is reposted to the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

MADRAS ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCE'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, October 11th.

Serjeant Tucker and Lance Corporal Watt, of the 44th Foot, are appointed Acting Schoolmaster and School Assistant, respectively, of the Left half Battalion of that Regiment.

Surgeon Beamish from d d 48th Regt, Cannanore, to Bengal, to proceed in medical charge of 13-8th Brigade R A, under orders to Mooltan.

The undermentioned Officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depot :—

13th Foot—Captain Clarke will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

89th Foot—Lieut Anton, now in England.

Lieut Downing, 2nd Foot, is appointed Wing Officer 11th N I, and with the sanction of Government a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

Major Davidson, from general duty, Bangalore, to Offg Wing Comdr 27th N I.

Major de Lou-ada, from general duty, Bangalore, to Offg Wing Comdr 5th N I.

Captain Stainforth, General List, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, 25th N I, is appointed Quartermaster of the regiment temporarily.

Lieut Hastings, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 25th N I, is appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice Stainforth.

Serjeant Holder, 67th Foot, is appointed Garrison Serjeant-Major, Poonamallee.

Major Baynes, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani, during the absence of Major Wright, or until further orders.

Lieut Sawyer, 43rd Foot, will proceed forthwith to Mean-Meer on duty.

Commissariat Serjeant Beaumont, Unattached List, is remanded to the 21st Foot in the rank of Serjeant.

Veterinary Surgeon M Anderson, H Battery 1st Brigade, to England, to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 21.

The C-in-C considers it very desirable that officers proceeding on service should provide themselves with a prismatic compass, and such drawing implements as will enable them, at any time, to submit a sketch with reconnaisance when called upon to do so.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

22nd Regt—Lieut Mein to be Instructor of Mustery, vice Sealy, promoted.

Captain Spencer, 3rd Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major at Cawnpore, during the absence of Captain Thomas, on other employment, or until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut C A'Court, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England and join the 3rd battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been posted.

Lieut Pearse, 70th Foot, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of Officiating Wing Officer 41st N I.

The undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons of the Royal Artillery are ordered home with the batteries stated against their names.

Veterinary Surgeon Case, R H A, to embark with K-C Royal Horse Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon Powell, R A, to embark with F-5th Royal Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon Thomson, R A, to embark with G-5th Royal Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon Case, R H A, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Morar, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Veterinary Surgeon Kemp, R H A, is directed to proceed from Morar to Barrackpore, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Veterinary Surgeon Thomson, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Lucknow, for duty with G Battery 5th Brigade R A.

CALENDAR FOR OCT.—NOV., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..............2nd Nov., 2h. 42·0m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 29	......	6 1	5 27	1 18 m 1 2 a	7 17 m 7 25 a
Wed. 30	English Mail expected.	6 1	5 27	2 4 m 1 50 a	8 6 m 8 12 a
Th. 31	......	6 1	5 26	2 55 m 2 42 a	9 0 m 9 1 a
Nov. Fri. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 26	3 49 m 3 43 a	10 3 m 9 55 a
Sat. 2	......	6 2	5 25	4 46 m 5 0 a	11 15 m 11 4 a
Sun. 3	20th Sunday after Trinity	6 3	5 25	5 53 m 6 31 a	0 34 m ..
Mon. 4	......	6 3	5 24	7 0 m 7 52 a	0 24 m 1 44 a

NOTICE.
IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NELSON—October 26th, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Sub-Conductor G. H. Nelson, Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

McLAUGHLIN—October 28th, at Bombay, of dysentery, Eliza, widow of the late Conductor James McLaughlin, Ordnance Department, aged 54, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVARD—October 25th, at 29 Dalhousie-square, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. S. Harvard, of a daughter.

MEYNELL—October 22nd, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Edmond Meynell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GEDDES—BRADLEY—October 25th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Charles Turner Geddes, of Calcutta, Solicitor, to Agnes Slee, third daughter of James Bradley, of Liverpool.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1878.

THE increasing gravity of the political situation seems now, when it is, we fear, too late, to be fully appreciated at home; for the old project of an alliance between England, France, and Austria to resist Russian aggression has been revived. Such an alliance was possible a year ago, and there can be no doubt that it would have been effectual for its purpose; but it is greatly to be feared that England isolated herself by her conduct at Berlin, and that it is the knowledge of this isolation which induces Russia now to press so boldly forward. Austria has committed herself to the partition of Turkey, and cannot now be relied on to oppose Russian designs; while France has aims in the East which are incompatible with those of English policy, for she would set free the Greek Provinces of the Turkish Empire, and England, being bound if she goes to war with Russia to take the Turks as her allies, is pledged beforehand to resist any fresh encroachments on the territory of the Sultan. In the first instance, therefore, England will find herself called upon to fight her battle with only her own resources, and she is well able to do this successfully if she can but take courage to feel her old confidence in herself. Let her win one great victory, and she will have no lack of allies; all Europe will then rally to her side. The Russian newspapers appear to be playing a great game of brag. The story of the serving out of a Russian Afghan dictionary to the Russian army must be a joke; and we do not attach much importance to the threat that, if the English occupy southern Afghanistan, Russian troops will be ordered to seize the northern portion of that kingdom. What is meant no doubt is that Russia will feel herself at liberty to seize Merve and the adjacent country, and the province of Afghan Turkestan which lies between the Oxus and the Hindu Kush, and of which Balkh is the chief city, as soon as an English army enters Kabul. Nothing is more likely than that this will be done, and that the Hindu Kush will thus become the dividing line of the British and Russian dominions in Asia. Our object should be to be beforehand with the Russians in occupying the strong positions on this new frontier. The advance of the Russian border to Merve and Balkh will be a matter of little consequence, when we have once effectually secured Kabul and Herat.

WHEN a famous English contractor proposed to contract for the siege and fall of Sebastopol, the Horse Guards officials were speechless with indignation. The rest of the army laughed. Here was radicalism with a vengeance, and the service was indeed going to the d—l when some wretched navvy" publicly scorned the most respectable and venerable traditions of British warfare, and was ready,—simply for a certain sum of money paid down on the nail,—to do what the armies of France and England were striving in vain to accomplish! The notion was monstrous; nevertheless, all in charge of that lamentable siege began at once to bestir themselves under the unwonted stimulus of competition. It was felt and understood by the Noodles and Doodles of departments and staff, that if they did not improve themselves, and affairs too, right speedily, the detested contractor might really step in and take all the work and the honour away from them. The rest of the army laughed because the army considered it rather a good joke. But there were many shrewd men of business, many military men, too, who regarded the proposition seriously even so far back as 1854. Since then the idea of contracting for military operations has been often started and discussed, but without any one seeming to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. And this is strange, because if the truth were known, or admitted, our early wars, and most successful wars in India, were mainly done by contract. How did some well known native banking firms amass their immense wealth but by contracting with the English authorities for everything—even troops? What would General Arthur Wellesley have done but for the contract system which flourished at its best in his days? In his despatches and letters he gratefully records the invaluable services rendered him by the native contractors who helped to keep him free of the burden of official departmental tape and tedious correspondence. It cannot perhaps be precisely said that the contractors supplied troops to order, but they did the next thing to it. By way of their connections with chiefs and zemindars, they found troops, cavalry principally, and, what is more, fed the men and their horses without assistance from any Commissariat Department. What has been done in India once, can be done again, and no doubt if Government were to ask for tenders for the movements of troops, and for their supplies in an enemy's country, or even for so many thousand armed men, there are plenty of native capitalists who would gladly take the contract. It is perhaps a step above the average Hindu intelligence to offer, like the English contractor, to conduct a campaign, but there is after all no reason why a man such as the late Mr. Brassey, —a man of immense capital, and with the gifts of calculation and of organisation in perfection, —should not accomplish as much or more than the average general officer whose gifts in these lines are very often conspicuous by their absence. So far as any one can hazard a guess upon the fortune of war, one might easily think of Mr. Brassey being, let us say, as successful in a contract for a siege. He would, of course, have had the British army at his disposal, and he could have selected the men he wanted for command without the control of the Dowb interest or any other. *That* would be one point scored to his advantage. Another would be the rapidity and ease of his movements. A great contractor never troubles himself with official etiquette or correspondence. His system of organisation must be practical or it will not pay, and he acts accordingly. How and in what manner the contractor would have set to work to take Sebastopol we do not know; but it is said that he was so confident of success as to offer to guarantee the time as well as the bill of the contract.

Now, having regard to the serious complaints our Special Correspondent with the Quetta column, who is not a man of a sensational temperament, makes of the defects in the organization of the Commissariat of that force, and bearing in mind the fact that the Supply and Carriage Department of the British army is its weak point, and a notoriously weak one too, we should not be surprised if the Government awakes some fine day to the advantages of the contract system (so far) over any one of its own. It is not very long ago that there was a breakdown of departments and a failure of supply, on a march of a few thousand men for a few miles out of Aldershot. If departments are unable to stand a strain of that kind, what can they be expected to be worth in war? Then there is the Cyprus *fiasco*. Troops—but a bare 4,000,—were sent to that island without, it appears, shelter of any kind for them on landing. According to the *Daily News*' correspondent, the mismanagement was on a par with that of the Crimea, and yet the general of the most fashionable repute in the whole army was in command, and the scene was one of peace, not of war. Can any one believe that Stephenson, Brassey, or any of those men, would have made a similar mistake if it had fallen to their lot to have to send five thousand navvies to Cyprus to make a railway there? On the contrary, we may be will assured that the navvies would have found everything ready for them to begin work as soon as they landed, and nothing wanting in hutting, or food, or clothing to keep them in the highest state of efficiency. The fact is that contractors, unlike Governments, cannot afford to throw away money. It is a loss to their pockets if a servant becomes ill in any way that is preventible, and they take good care that none in their employ *shall* suffer from the effects of heat, of cold, or of wet, if they can help it. If the contract for landing 5,000 men in Cyprus had been given to an English contractor in a large way of business, and he had been properly bound down to fulfil it to the letter for a certain specified sum of money, we have not the least doubt that the troops would have been landed without the smallest misadventure, and probably for one-half the sum that the business will have cost the Government by the time it has finished with it. It is not at all easy to see that old world departments of carriage and supply are necessities of armies in these days of railways, telegraphs, and giant capitalists and contractors. We see it less than ever when considering the frequency of departmental breaks-down. A contractor could be found to undertake anything,—even to the supply and carriage of an expedition into Afghanistan,—and with much advantage to every one. Where there are contracts there are few complaints. It is when departments—cut down below their proper strength—attempt to do things they have no practical experience in that the waste and the want begins; but why repeat an old story?—story as old as the Peninsular War. It has only been in India that generals have found tranquillity as regards their carriage and supplies; and why? because the contract system used once upon a time, and much to their comfort, to be in full force here. It would be better for generals and troops if the minds of the first were relieved of the anxiety of supplies and carriage. Generals have been known to collapse under those anxieties. Saddle them on a contractor, pay him for undertaking the load, and "hang him" if he fails in his contract. *That* is the very pinch, of course, in this military shoe we are discussing. You cannot hang a contractor in these days, though Wellington once threatened to hang a commissary. And if the contractor were to fail, who would there be to take his place and keep the military machine moving? There is something to be said in favour of this argument, but then, when a department breaks down, is an army in any better plight? Not so. And the interest of a contractor *not* to break down is superior to the interest of any department not to do the same thing. To a contractor collapse means ruin, to a department it only signifies "better "luck next time." All things considered, we should gladly see the contract system of civil life extended to the army. Up to a certain point, not beyond that. The system might not run very smoothly at the set off, but it is one which must be a success in the long run. For the present, at all events, we would content ourselves with confining the labours of that modern Hercules, the contractor, to the supply, carriage, and shelter of an army, but there is no knowing what may be expected from contractors in the not distant future. Men like Herr Krupp, and Sir William Armstrong, great engineers, military engineers, may come to ally themselves with great contractors as Brassey, and with men of science as Fairbairn, and carry by force of skill and capital everything before them. We do not say that this *must* happen, but the "unholy compact" (as our enemies might call it) is certainly on the cards. England will not for ever be content to waste money and forces over war, and she will be none the more disposed to do so from the circumstance of other nations setting her a better example of prudence in the business.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, OCT. 18.

HEAVY and unseasonable rains have damaged the date crop in Oman so considerably that it was feared at one time famine, with its gaunt visage, would have been present among us; but, while the fisheries in the Gulf are so prolific a source of food supply, I believe scarcity may be known, but absolute famine will not touch the people of Southern Arabia.

While the present scarcity lasts we may reckon on the Bedouin tribes in the interior remaining quiet, and Oman may be said to have entered on a season of rest.

Random firing, which resulted in so serious a mishap not many months ago to a European resident in Muscat, has received little or no check, and this time no less a personage than H.H. the Sultan's youngest son has been a sufferer. A boat coming into the harbour had some Bedouin passengers aboard, who, on approaching the anchorage, discharged their firearms loaded with ball. A spent ball struck H. H.'s son (while seated in the Palace) over the right eye high up on the forehead. The Civil Surgeon was immediately summoned and pronounced the wound a simple flesh one. On the delinquent being brought before H. H., and inquiry proving it to be accidental, H. H. graciously pardoned the man.

The Ramzan Eed passed off quietly without all the pageant and pomp smacking of Imperialism which marked it last year, and in which British men-of-war took part.

We have news from Eb Hassa that the Arabs have revolted against the authority of the Turks and have leagued to drive the latter out. Some Turkish men-of-war with troops from Bussorah and Baghdad, it is reported, have been despatched by the Turkish authorities to the assistance of the small local militia in Eb Hassa. Eb Hassa is situated on the mainland opposite the island of Bahrein, and has been a bone of contention between the Arabs and Turks the past few years. Whenever the Turks found themselves sufficiently strong they occupied it, and this their superior arms and discipline always enabled them to do without serious opposition. The Arabs, on the other hand, jealous of the usurpation by foreigners of what they have hitherto looked upon as their birthright, have as frequently sought opportunities to regain their independence. Eb Hassa was last seized by the Turks just before their troubles in Europe, and was drained of troops to meet the demand for men during the late war. Turkish aggression in Arabia has always been a source of uneasiness to the Arabs, and though Eb Hassa forms no part of H. H. the Sultan of Muscat's dominions, the anxiety with which the approaching struggle is looked forward to, and the undisguised sympathy everywhere expressed for the Arabs, show unmistakably that the feeling against the Turk is widespread.

Rumours are everywhere prevalent that the quasi-independent chiefs, whose territories border on the Persian Gulf, are becoming troublesome, and Colonel Miles, H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, who is one of the Lieutenants of the British Resident in the Gulf, left Muscat in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kilwa on the 16th for Bushire, summoned, it is said, by his chief to a conference on Gulf politics. We have the full number of vessels belonging to the Gulf squadron now in the Persian Gulf waters, and it is rumoured the squadron will be further strengthened by the addition of another and larger vessel. The Vulture and Arab are in the Gulf; the Teazer is in Muscat harbour, but leaves immediately for the Gulf.

THE *RENCONTRE* BETWEEN SIR FRANK SOUTER AND MR. SHUNKER PANDURUNG PUNDIT.

THE *Times of India* published yesterday an absurdly sensational story about a *rencontre* between Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., and Mr. Shunker Pandurung Pundit, in which the Commissioner of Police was represented as having grossly abused the authority of his office. To an intelligent reader, the narrative bore on its face evidence of partiality which destroyed its credit; but some people, especially some natives, are so very gullible that they might imbibe an impression of police tyranny having been exercised, and as it would be very unfortunate if such a feeling were created, it is perhaps as well that the real facts of the case should be made known. It is no secret that much annoyance, and often not a little damage, is occasioned during the Dewallee period, in consequence of horses being frightened by the discharge of fireworks in or near the public thoroughfares of the town; and the public are equally well acquainted with the fact that the lighting of squibs, crackers, and such like articles under these conditions is an offence against the law. Every day during the Dewallee a number of persons are taken before the magistrates and fined for infringing the regulation, but the practice continues, and the labours of the police, heavy enough otherwise at this period, are increased in consequence. On Friday night—the great night of the Dewallee—Sir Frank Souter was abroad on duty, and while riding along a much frequented street near the Girgaum tramway terminus, his attention was attracted by a lot of crackers being set alight in a compound close by. He rode into the compound, followed by his two sowars, and found a group of natives engaged in the intellectual and refreshing pastime of setting off fireworks. The men were in the ordinary dress of the Hindoo at home, which is little more than no dress at all, consisting merely of a *langootie* tied round the loins, with the addition, perhaps, of a sort of woollen or flannel vest. Sir Frank accosted the group and told them they were breaking the law and must not light any more crackers, when one of the party replied pertly that no offence was being committed, and added that he should light as many more fireworks in his own compound as he pleased. This was the gentleman who afterwards turned out to be Mr. Shunker Pandurung Pundit, a Government servant,—and a magistrate. Some conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr. Shunker—who evidently did not recognise in Sir Frank Souter anything more than a police officer—contrived to render himself very obnoxious, as some natives of India have a habit of doing when they fancy they are dealing with a European whom they can browbeat with impunity; and the result was that Sir Frank ordered him to be taken into custody. And after some resistance on the part of himself and his friends, which necessitated a couple of sepoys being called to the assistance of the sowars, he was removed in the direction of the nearest police station. Then, when he found he had to deal with stronger opposition than he expected, he pleaded to be admitted to bail, and informed Sir Frank that Mr. Arbuthnot would be very much inconvenienced by his detention in custody. Sir Frank was no doubt sorry for Mr. Arbuthnot, but he told his prisoner he was too busy to consider the question of bail then, and left him in charge of the sepoys to be taken to bridewell. Later, the Hon'bles, Dosabhoy Framjee and Morarjee Goculdas called on Sir Frank Souter, explained who Mr. Shunker Pundit was, and offered to bail him out. Naturally Sir Frank accepted their offer, and Mr. Shunker was released on bail, orders being sent to the Superintendent of Police in the district in which the occurrence took place to prosecute him in the magistrate's court. On Sunday, however, Mr. Shunker, having had leisure to think the matter over, and having come to the conclusion probably that he had been a little too bumptious for the occasion, wrote to Sir Frank Souter disclaiming any intention to break the law, and expressing regret for what had occurred, in consideration of which Sir Frank ordered the proceedings against him to be stayed. We trust the occurrence will be a lesson to Mr. Shunker Pundit, and to others like him, to be more careful in setting at defiance legitimate authority. Mr. Shunker Pundit, we believe, is the gentleman who took possession of a ladies' carriage on the G. I. P. Railway some three years ago, and was so far the reverse of polite when asked to leave the compartment at Lanowlee to allow a lady to occupy it, that the railway officials had to remove him by force. This little incident affords an illustration of the man's character which is a sufficient indication of the kind of provocation Sir Frank Souter was subjected to.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a Committee has been appointed to enquire about the decrease in the number of students at the Colleges (the Deccan having gone down to 65 from 110), and to ascertain whether it is owing to the difficulty experienced by graduates in getting employment, it may be worth while to point out how some new openings might be made for them without incurring extra expenditure. Some appointments in the Educational Department, such as Inspectorships and Professorships of English Literature, must be filled by Europeans, but there are others which might be given to natives—*e. g.*, there is already one native Professor of Mathematics and one of Sanscrit—the other two similar posts might be held by natives too. It is also the present policy to give Mofussil High Schools to native graduates. By giving inducements to the present holders of these posts to retire after ten or twelve years' service, the vacancies created could be given to natives. As these can live more cheaply than Europeans, the saving effected by reducing the salaries of the posts would suffice to defray the cost of the pensions. By adopting this method of accelerating promotion, Government would be only following the example set by the Civil and Military services, where inducements to retire are held out. And there is greater reason to do this in the Educational Department on this account—viz., in the Civil or other services men must gain experience *in India* itself, consequently it would not benefit Government to let them retire before that experience has been used in the public service, but the art of teaching may be learnt elsewhere; it is also more labourious than office work, and men are naturally more active and enthusiastic in the first eight or ten years than the second. Judges of Small Cause Courts get pensions of £750 after eleven years and a half without producing a medical certificate, therefore what I suggest is not without a precedent. If pensions of only half this amount were offered, promotion would be less stagnant than it is now, and new openings be made for natives of learning and ability. K.

THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—But that it might be deemed profane, this letter might appropriately be introduced with an apt quotation from Holy Writ, which teaches the lesson that it is wise to consider the cost before venturing into any undertaking, and yet it would appear that this most obvious course has been entirely overlooked by those who are now initiating a policy which is to affect either for weal or for woe the prosperity of a large city like Bombay, whose pre-eminence is due to her commerce. But that it is so, must strike the most careless reader who has glanced through the long communication from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, and the reply which has been received. In the one no reasons have been assigned for venturing to hope in the success of the foreshore scheme, and it is sought to fix the responsibility of the measure on the Supreme Government, whilst the other dexterously throws it back; and this is all the more surprising when Sir Richard Temple's *penchant* for statistics is called to mind, for invariably his public utterances bristle with a formidable array of facts and figures.

It is never too late to mend, however, and a few suggestions thrown out now may obtain for the mercantile public what they have a perfect right to know before they give in their adhesion to the Government scheme.

1. What number of packages of various descriptions are imported into, and exported from, Bombay?
2. What tariff of rates is it proposed to fix on each description to secure favourable returns?
3. What would be the gross revenue expected to be derived?
4. What will be the cost of collection?

The information under the first head will be obtained from the trade returns published by the Commissioner of Customs, which Sir Richard might direct should be given to the Port Trust officers, that they might prepare tabulated statements shewing the information embraced under the other heads.

The rates and the estimated income being known, it could then be seen whether or not they would press heavily on and crush out commerce.

The capital, too, upon which the income is to be raised should be more equitably adjusted than it is now. The trade should only be called upon to pay for foreshore rights, and not for the Elphinstone land estate, the value of which, together with the amount to be paid to the Colaba Company as compensation for forfeiture of foreshore rights, should be struck out of the account. The reason is clear, for it is unjust to burden commerce because the Government have erred. If a private individual makes a bad bargain, the loss falls on himself, nobody comes forward to help him through, and the same measure that Government have dealt out to Messrs. Sassoon and Co. should be meted out to them. How Messrs. Sassoon and Co. were misled, not intentionally of course, by the sanguine opinions of such men as the late Captain Henry, and were induced to construct their dock, is known to all Bombay men; but Messrs. Sassoon and Co's venture has not turned out well, and they have to bear the loss which attends all unfortunate speculations. It is hoped Messrs. Sassoon and Co. will pardon the free use made of their name.

Another point to which attention might well be directed is the cost of collection. This should of course be reduced to a minimum, and it can be done by curtailing the establishment of the Port Trust considerably, for literally at present they do very little more than collect fees on a few packages of baggage at distant bunders. At the large bunders the fees are collected on the Customs documents, which are the only means of checking whether the revenue has been properly collected. Customs' officers grant the arrival reports of vessels upon which port dues are levied. Customs officers inspect, gauge, appraise the goods upon which town dues are charged; in a word, the Customs do all the work, but receive the money across the counter. The Trust are merely cashiers. It is the fashion just now to abuse the Customs and exalt the Trust, but European merchants when they are fairly within the clutches of the Trust will find scant mercy.

I will not speak here of the doubtful political economy of a Government engaging in mercantile pursuits, but it should not be overlooked in treating this question. If the matters to which attention has been drawn are taken up and properly handled, the mercantile public will see for themselves whether they may safely commit themselves to the foreshore scheme, and that their consent is necessary the Governor General has hinted in his despatch. To find that the scheme is good and can be safely carried out will be real pleasure to URSA MAJOR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One does not expect that on any one question perfect unanimity will be secured, and so it is not matter for surprise that "Leo's" voice is heard, but it is strange to find that the absence of competition in trade, or anything else, is a benefit. This theory in political economy the world has yet to learn the value of, and "Leo" is unjust to his own nature, as well as the traditions of the country whose heraldic bearings he has assumed, in advancing such an argument. It will not hold water.

The amount on which the profits of the Sassoon Dock were calculated is distinctly stated to be "20 lakhs," the amount offered by Government, "must stand for the value."

"Leo" as well as your commercial contributor congratulate the mercantile community on their being represented in the constitution of the Trust. Let both read the Port Trust Act, and the bludgeon clauses there will give them the true value of the concession.

The Trust report for last year is not before me, and so I am not prepared to confirm or deny the statement of the 4 per cent income, but the Trust ever since its construction has notoriously failed to pay its way, and the very step now being taken is to remedy such a state of things."

Let not "Leo" or any of the mercantile community fail to grasp the gravity of the question, and laugh at what they consider exaggerated fears, but set themselves resolutely to think out the question satisfactorily.

URSA MAJOR.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I wrote a few lines on Saturday morning last for insertion in your Monday morning's issue, I felt more hopeful than I can possibly feel this morning after last Saturday afternoon's experience.

One would naturally expect that the attendance at the volunteer parade on Saturday last would be somewhat meagre, as many members of the corps would be away, enjoying the holidays at Matheran or somewhere out of town. But one would have supposed that volunteers remaining in town would have turned out on parade to a *man*, which, for some reason or other, very many did not do, preferring to appear along the line of march and on the parade ground as spectators. Did it occur to those gentlemen that all who are not with us in person on parade are virtually against us? That a "house divided against itself cannot stand?" We do not look for opposition even from without. Why should we have it within our own ranks? We have all the elements of success within ourselves. What will be said of us if we allow ourselves to fail through nobody's fault but just our own? Do the European residents of Bombay realize that the volunteer movement in this city is now on its trial? and that, too, in the eyes of our native fellow citizens? One would suppose that the volunteers would turn out a thousand men every Saturday afternoon. There are men enough in Bombay to enable the corps to come fully up to that number. But even with our roll call as at present, we can, if we will, turn out very creditably in point of numbers. We are pledged to do so. We virtually pledged ourselves to turn out to drills and parades when we joined the corps.

Oct. 28. PRIVATE A COMPANY.

\. We believe that these remarks do not apply to the Byculla Company, which turns out in strength regularly.—ED. B. G.

COLLECTION OF THE TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that your correspondent "Spectator" has shown beyond dispute that the transfer of the Town Dues collection to the Custom House will cost more by Rs. 3,000 than it now does, the financial considerations on which the change was proposed is removed, and it is now to be trusted the Town Council will determine upon leaving the Department undisturbed. But should the Council still contemplate to effect the transfer, it is to be hoped that Government will, before according sanction, peruse the correspondence which passed in the early part of 1871 on the subject of the transfer of the Town Dues Department from the Customs to the Port Trust. It is well known that Government are very averse to make any changes, unless some very strong arguments are advanced, and there can be no doubt that the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, did adduce some very strong and cogent reasons to induce Government to sanction the transfer. An enquiry, therefore, in this direction will, I am confident, elicit facts which will show Sir Richard Temple the advisability of leaving matters in *statu quo*. The correspondence which has transpired in the newspapers indicates clearly the popularity of the present management, and, I think, it would be an unwise policy to pursue a course which will create discontent among the merchants who so largely contribute to the Municipal exchequer.

I am glad to observe that the question of the non-representation of merchants in the Town Council has been raised by your correspondent. I trust that this most important question will attract the attention of His Excellency the Governor, and the evil be remedied in the forthcoming appointment of Town Councillors.

October 28. MERCHANT.

SUSPENSION OF A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioner has suspended Mr. Narayen Bapoojee from his duty as the Superintendent of Roads, it being suspected that he has been in collusion with the contractor who supplies road metal to the Municipality, and has passed bills for a greater quantity than was actually supplied to the Municipality. We understand that the contractor has admitted his participation in the fraud; the Municipal Commissioner has taken steps to prosecute the Superintendent for falsifying the Municipal accounts.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, a summons was issued by Mr. C. P. Cooper on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, against Narayen Bapoojee, a Superintendent of Roads in the Executive Engineer's Department, of the Bombay Municipality, charging him with concocting a document which he knew to be incorrect, with signing a false certificate, and cheating with the knowledge that he was likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to the Municipality, and also with the abetment of the said offence of cheating, he then being a public servant.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. HYDASPES, Captain D. Rennoldson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr T Pilot, Mr J E Currall, Corporal J Williamson, Mr R Merwanjee.
For Brindisi—Major Trail, Miss M E Benham.
For Suez—Mr Fairfax.
For Aden—Mr J E Cartwright, Mrs Muncherjee Rustomjee.

SURGEONS FOR SERVICE WITH THE FRONTIER FORCES.

THE undermentioned medical officers are detailed, as a reserve to the columns assembled for active service, and directed to proceed and report themselves for duty to the principal medical officers of their respective forces :—

Kurum Column.

Surgeon Major C. Martin, Army Med. Dept. Surgeons W. A. Simmonds, J. G. Hancock, E. L. Robinson, W. B. Smyth, J. Crofts—Indian Med. Dept.

Column assembling at Mooltan.

Surgeon Major J. B. C. Reade, Surgeons J. H. Moore and W. A. Burges—Army Med. Dept. Surgeons W. Finden, S. H. Browne, T. E. L. Bate, A. E. R. Stephens, W. H. Cadge, W. Owen—Indian Med. Dept.

Quetta Column.

Surgeon Major W. G. N. Manley, Army Med. Dept. Surgeons S. Brereton, J. C. Fullerton, W. Coates, J Blood, G. A. Emerson—Indian Med. Dept.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandes & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS AT PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 28.

The 9th Regiment go to Nowshera instead of to Bara. The remainder of the Rifle Brigade are coming here. Three Commissariat and three Transport Officers are here, and more are coming. Orders have been received to collect stores for carriage of 20,000 men.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The *Times* publishes a telegram which states that it is expected if the English occupy the South of Afghanistan that the Russians will then occupy the Northern portion.

In consequence of the complications now arising in the East, negotiations have been opened to effect an understanding between England, France, and Austria.

An Afghan-Russian Dictionary has been distributed to the Russian Army.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ava, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

LISBON, Oct. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LISBON, Oct. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 26, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers	4½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72
4½ per cent. do	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	113
Bar Silver	49¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£34
Chartered do. do.	£19
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36

Departure.—European.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand				1s. 7⅛d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight			1s. 8½d.	,,
Credits,	3	,,	,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,,	,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs,	3	,,	,,	2·11½.	,,

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 28, Oct. 8-14 P.M.

French mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 28.

CANNANORE, 5-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W.; thermometer max. 86, min. 72, W. B. 78; barometer 29·67.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N.E. 3; thermometer 88·4; barometer 29·824.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. E., N.W. Fall of rain 8 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. E. light; thermometer 90.

CAPTAIN PRINGLE, of H. M. S. Vulture, has reported the capture of 18 piratical dhaos and other boats off Katif, on the southern side of the Persian Gulf.

WE regret to announce the death of the only son and heir of the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

THERE are strong rumours that the Russians have advanced into Kashgar territory. This is, however, thought to be merely an incursion following some raid of the Chinese on their frontier.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned to Mr. Framjee Bhickajee, late Assistant Political Agent in Bunswara and Pertabgurh, a retiring pension of Rs. 250 a month, in lieu of the pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum, for which he is eligible under the rules.

IT is stated by a Russian newspaper that complete anarchy continues to prevail in Kashgaria, and the Chinese troops are busily occupied in quelling perpetual disturbances in Yarkand, Khoten, and Uch-Turfan. The Chinese have disseminated a report in Kashgar that 7,000 Anglo-Indian troops are in Kashmir ready to enter Kashgarian territory. Several Turks formerly in the service of the Amir of Kashgar, have crossed into India on their way to Turkey.

THE expedition of General Lomakin against the Turcomans along the river Attrek on the northern borders of Persia appears to have failed. They are said to have suffered some reverses in action against the tribes, and to have been put to distress for want of supplies. It is certain that General Lomakin has retreated from the advanced positions formerly occupied. He winters at places much nearer the Caspian.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of an allowance of Rs. 250 a month to Dr. Harvey, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the period during which he may be employed as a member of, and secretary to, the committee appointed to report on the management of the medical institutions of Calcutta and its suburbs, and on medical expenditure generally in Bengal.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the conversion of the temporary office of the Assistant Director General of the Post Office in India into a permanent one, with a pay attached to it of Rs. 1,000, rising eventually by small monthly increments to Rs. 1,400 a month. This increase of expenditure will be more than covered by diminished travelling and contingent charges.

THE *Englishman*:—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Sartorius, V. C., C. M. G., is posted to Rawalpindi for general duty. At the present juncture we should have thought that some more active employment might have been found for so distinguished an officer.

CAPTAIN W. J. GILL, R.E., who some time since contested the Tower Hamlets, and who has lately returned home from a most remarkable journey through Asia, has been specially attached to the Intelligence Department at the War Office, where he is performing excellent service under Sir Archibald Alison.

THE *Englishman*:—"We must make Shere Ali feel that we do not mean to be trifled with,"—that is the sum and substance of English opinion brought by the last mail. Whatever may be the exact course pursued by the Government in the present juncture, the unanimity of sentiment thus disclosed in England will strengthen its hands in all time to come. An Afghan war is evidently an exceedingly distasteful enterprise to the English nation. The dangers of that enterprise are exaggerated rather than underrated in every article which we have read on the subject, and England will enter upon such a war with the very reverse of a light heart. But she will enter upon it with a heart sternly resolved to carry it out to a successful issue. Where the honour of the nation is concerned, the nation has deliberately refused to regard the question as one of money. For the first time since the Mutiny of 1857, the national sentiment at home has been touched to the quick. Nor has the response made to India in her difficulty been less prompt or less unanimous during the past month than it was in the time of her great trial twenty-one years ago.

THE *Englishman*:—The light railways in the North-Western Provinces cannot, owing to financial difficulties, be undertaken so rapidly as was intended, and accordingly we are told that the three lines from Kanhpur to Farakabad, from Mattra to Achnaira, and the Dildarnagar branch will be the only ones proceeded with at once. Surveying will be continued on such of the other proposed lines as have not been surveyed, and as these are finished the special engineering staff will be gradually reduced.

THE total amount of rainfall registered in Rangoon up to the 12th October, was 78·25 inches; and in Moulmain for the same period 124·95 inches.

THE *Bangalore Examiner*:—The wet crops will be harvested next month, and the dry in a month after. The coming year will no doubt prove one of great plenty. Rice is now selling at 7½ measures, and raggi at 15 for a rupee, and it is expected that the rate will soon be doubly as cheap. Good times are evidently in store for poor Mysore. There is a great demand for labour in the agricultural districts, and the estates are being drained of coolies in consequence. As crop time is at hand the planters are naturally apprehensive as to their supply of labour for picking purposes, and have to pay high rates of wages.

THE *Englishman*:—A new Governor will soon have to be appointed for the French possessions in India, as M. Trillard, who came to this country in 1875, has been ordered to France as a member of the Commission now sitting at Paris to consider the regulations for the working of the French colonies.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The following extract from the *Pioneer* is worth special notice:—

"The Commissariat Department finds great difficulty in obtaining the bullocks required for the siege train, and horses have been telegraphed for to England, as the supply in the country is inadequate to the demand. Camels and mules are freely pouring in to the Commissariat depôt at Rawul Pindee."

What is really the meaning to be drawn from this notification (assuming its truth)? Why should horses be telegraphed for from England when they could be brought up from Australia in any number, at a less expense, and in a shorter time. Our readers may remember that we drew attention some two or three months ago to the new arrangements made this year by the Remount Department in Calcutta for the purchase of Australian horses. The striking feature about those arrangements was the evident desire of withdrawing the trade from the local dealers who had created it, and against whom, as suppliers of the market, no objection had ever been urged. We pointed out the blunder which, as we conceived, Government was committing, and foretold that the existing arrangements could not result beneficially either to Government or the importers. The latter have really profited; but in a way that necessitates one or two questions from the public to the heads of the Remount Department or the Government. How can it be explained that the proportion of imported horses accepted by the Remount Agent this year is so much larger than in any previous year? Is it contended that the quality of the horses brought to the port is much better, or admitted, on the contrary that the Agent is accepting for a special reason horses that he would have cast in previous years? If the former be the case, how can it be accounted for? We know well that the horses formerly brought here were selected from the best procurable in Australia at a price allowing their submission to the Indian Government. The Indian Government may indeed say that the question is irrelevant, that it is nothing to them how the horses can be submitted to them, so long as they are submitted? But that is really the question we wish to be answered—Are they? If, on the contrary, the Agent is choosing horses that he would not formerly have chosen, we should like to know the reason. We confess ourselves unable to conceive of a reason that can be held to be legitimate. These Remount proceedings would seem to us to admit of only one explanation. As it is impossible to believe that the Remount Agent is consulting his own interest without reference to that of the Government or the public, we must conclude that Government has firmly resolved to undermine private enterprise in India and to substitute State agency for private agency wherever that is possible. We may seem to have wandered away from the subject of the extract to which we called attention at starting; but the proceedings both of the Remount and of the Commissariat Departments would seem to us to emanate from the same source. We cannot say what that source may be, but we should be glad on public grounds if we could be instrumental in its discovery.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India the pay and allowances of the Deputy Post Master of Calcutta have been raised from Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 with a house rent of Rs. 50, to Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 with an allowance of Rs. 100 a month for house rent.

THE *Rangoon Times* of October 16th, says:—A seizure of two hundred fan daggers was made a few days ago on board the Shoay-Dagone steamer from the Straits by a custom-house preventive officer. The sheath of this description of weapon resembles an ordinary Chinese fan when it is closed; hence its name. It is a very dangerous weapon, and every attempt to import it should be severely punished.

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s 21st N. I. will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

LOTTERY FOR ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH.—The highest prize in the lottery, Rs. 2,000, was drawn by Hajee Dada Abs, Cutler's bazaar, in the market, Bombay.

THERE will be hurdles put up on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana to-morrow evening (Wednesday), for any members of the above institution to exercise their horses and ponies over.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Malabar Hill on view of the body of a young Parsee woman, who committed suicide by administering to herself a dose of arsenic. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan, named Kallakhan Raymonkhan, was yesterday, convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch, valued at Rs. 16, the property of Shaik Ismail. He being an old offender, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

FATAL FALL AT THE LATE FIRE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at 3rd Marine Lane on view of the body of Sonabai, a Parsee woman aged 50 years, who accidentally fell out of a window of one of the houses that was on fire at Dhobie Talao on Friday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Gowreeshunker Tribowan and ten others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. W. Webb, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Coombarwada. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 8 each.—Raggoonath Wittul and twenty others were charged yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, before the same Magistrate, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Guywaddy, and the rest, together with prisoner No. 1 being found gaming therein with dice and money. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, six others Rs. 6 each, and the remainder Rs. 3 each.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The house of Mr. Thackersey Dyal, at Withulwady, was broken into on Saturday night last, during his absence and that of his family, when property to the amount of Rs. 2,500, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, were stolen. The cupboards and drawers in which the ornaments were kept had been forced open and thoroughly ransacked. The matter was reported to Mr. Inspector McGuire, who, after making some enquiries, arrested two suspected men, named Wultub Dewjee and Weljee Anundjee. On the person of one of these two men some of the ornaments were found concealed, and the greater portion of the remainder was discovered buried within the enclosure of the Northbrook Gardens. The police are instituting further enquiries into the matter.

MYRIADS of locusts passed over Kurrachee on Saturday, the 19th; they came from the direction of the sea, and proceeded towards the Hubb. In their progress they committed sad havoc in cultivations; trees standing on the road sides, in gardens, and elsewhere, were literally stripped of their foliage.

RAIN AT MAHABLESHWUR.—We learn by a letter from Mahableshwur that heavy continuous rain fell there, day and night, from the 17th to the 24th current. Our correspondent says that there is every probability of a break in the weather.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS, POONA COMPANY.—The following Squad completed Musketry on Saturday:—

	200	300	500	600	700	800	Total score.
L. Corpl. Ward ...	24	18	24	28	18	32	144
Vol. George	27	12	32	19	14	11	115
,, Keating ...	28	13	14	14	13	22	104
L. Corpl. Carvalho.	26	13	17	21	10	10	97
Vol. Cousins ...	17	13	23	20	11	9	93
,, Ferns ...	31	11	15	10	2	13	82
,, Fielding ...	26	20	13	9	8	5	81
,, Dracup ...	25	11	12	7	5	7	67
						Total...	783
						Average...	97·87

It will be seen that one qualified as marksman and one remains a third class shot.—*Id.*

THE creditors of Messrs. Fleming and Co., who recently failed at Kurrachee, decline to sign the trust deed proposed for a settlement of the affairs of the firm. The creditors want a statement in detail of the liabilities and assets; the assets we learn are almost *nil*, and the landed property held by the firm appears to be covered by mortgages. We believe, from the accounts rendered by the Bombay firm, that the affairs of the Bombay and Kurrachee houses are so inextricably wound up together that the Kurrachee creditors must depend on the outturn of the estate in Bombay for a realization of their hopes of a dividend, which is expected to be small.—*Beacon.*

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER.

BENARES, 22nd Oct.—Rice has suffered from early cessation of rain; other crops excellent.

Allahabad, 22nd.—No rain. Unseasonable heat. Otherwise unchanged.

Jhansi, 23rd.—Rain much needed. Rabi sowings in progress in heavier soils.

Agra, 22nd.—No rain. Unusual heat continues, injuriously affecting later autumn crops. Fever still prevalent.

Meerut, 22nd.—Prospects continue good.

Bareilly, 23rd.—Prospects good.

Kumaun, 19th.—Fine and seasonable.

Lucknow, 23rd.—No rain. Prospects good.

Sitapur, 23rd.—No rain during week. Prospects good.

Fyzabad, 23rd.—No rain in week.

Partabgarh, 21st.—Agricultural prospects good. Standing crops continue to ripen, and rabi fields are being prepared. Locusts reported from two tahsils to have done damage, but extent of injury has not yet been reported.

Summary.—No change. Rain is wanted for the rabi sowings. Heat excessive for the time of year.

MUSKETRY PRACTICE.

THE Acting Commander of the Forces thus reviews the returns of the Annual Musketry Practice of the British and Native Troops in the Madras Presidency for the course 1877-78:—

I. *Cavalry.*—In the European Cavalry (14th Husars) 392 men have been trained, showing an improvement of 1·34 points per man on the figure of last year. The percentage of non-exercised men is still very high, owing principally to the men at Wellington being untrained, and the number of men in hospital.

The Body Guard were exercised through the recruits course, with the Snider carbine, but too late in the season for that of the drilled soldier. Their performance were satisfactory, and all available men were trained.

The 1st, 2nd and 4th Regiments Light Cavalry were not exercised during the past year, the Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to exempt them from further training until equipped with the Snider carbine. 72 have been issued to the 1st Light Cavalry.

II. *Infantry.*—In the European Infantry, 6,293, or 208 less than last year, have been exercised with satisfactory results.

In the Native Infantry 20,752 or 1,194 more than last year have been exercised, but no comparison can be instituted with the shooting of the preceding year as the system of instruction, targets, &c., have been altered.

The following Regiments were not exercised, or only partly so:—15th, 24th, 28th N.I., and 3 Companies "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

The results of the shooting in the Native Army during the past course cannot be considered altogether satisfactory, the figure of merit being 59·76 or 21·52 lower than that of the Bengal Presidency.

The returns, registers, and summaries, with a few exceptions, have been kept with care and accuracy.

The best shooting regiment of European Infantry is the 89th Foot, with a figure of merit of 108·00, and of Native Infantry the 23rd W. L. I. with a figure of merit of 81·23.

The best shot in the European Infantry is Lance Serjeant G. H. Chapman, 48th Foot; and in the Native Army Private Chellumbrum, F Company, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.

The best judge of distance amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the European Infantry is Private W. Jeal, A. Company, 67th Foot; and of the Native Infantry, Private Naigum, B Company, 10th N. I.

The results of the course may be considered as generally satisfactory, and Lieutenant-General Elmhirst is much gratified to learn that the arduous duties of the past Musketry course have been carefully and zealously discharged by all entrusted with them.

THE KURRUM COLUMN.

(*The Civil and Military Gazette's Correspondent.*)

CAMP THUL, Oct. 17.

NAWAB GULAM HASAN KHAN, the Envoy sent to Cabul by Government, arrived here on the night of the 15th. He was evidently greatly pleased at reaching British territory in safety. The Amir gave him an escort of 30 cavalry-men, who on arriving at the ford, near this, insisted on his giving them a receipt for his safe arrival, as they had been told that if anything happened to the Envoy they would all be hung. Gulam Hasan Khan came over Shukr Gurdan and Peiwar Passes, and describes the route generally as being an easy one for troops. Although he was not allowed to go near any of the forts or large villages in the Valley, yet he was enabled to see enough to consider that the Amir would be unable to offer us much resistance, except at the Peiwar Kotal and the Shukr Gurdan. He heard a good deal of drum-beating, &c., and there were evidently strenuous efforts being made to work up the enthusiasm of the people, with what results remains to be seen.

Such exaggerated rumours are floating about that it is difficult to get at the exact state of affair, but it is evident that Shere Ali finds his forces are much weaker than he imagined, and giving up Khusht, Kurrum, and Candahar, will commence by disputing the passage of the Khyber and Shukr Gurdan Passes, and then concentrating all his forces round Cabul itself, hopes to be able to make a fight for it on his own ground. A Kafila of 50 camels came in here the day before yesterday with the usual loads of grapes, pistachio nuts, &c. They came from Logur beyond the Shukr Gurdan in eleven days, and this combined with the excellent condition the camels were in, does not say much for the much talked of difficulties of the route. Their story is that the garrison at Ali Kheyl, between Shukr Gurdan and Peiwar, consists of one battery of artillery, one regiment of cavalry, and three regiments of infantry, and that the garrison of the Kurrum Fort consists of 16 guns and three regiments of infantry. They say that beyond these, there are no troops in the valley, but that we will not be able to trust to the supplies of the country, as all the grain has been taken over the Pass leaving scarcely sufficient for the inhabitants. They also say that the feeling of the tribes bordering on the Kurrum, *viz.*, the Zymicks, Turis and Jajis, is entirely on our side, that they are all ready to welcome our "Raj," and help us in clearing out the Duranis. They are, however, still waiting to see what we do, before shewing their hands, and there can be but little doubt that an onward movement, at once, if only as far as the Peiwar, would have a most salutary effect in our favor. The Waziris, also, whose country runs down along the right bank of the Kurrum, are declaring in our favor, for they not only have offered to convey our supplies from Bunnoo through their country, but also when ordered by the Governor of Kurrum to send their principal men to consult with him, as to what ought to be done in the present crisis, refused to do so without our permission. They consequently sent in to Osman Khan the son of an influential Khan at Hungoo who is in civil employ here, to ask if they might go. From all this it is very evident that the tributary tribes of Cabul see that the Amir's day is over, and are very unwilling to join the losing side.

General Roberts and Major Collett are expected here to-day. Every one expects to hear something decided about our movements.

Mr. Christie, C. S., appointed Political Officer here, arrived to-day; also Lieutenant Buckland, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Large quantities of supplies are being collected.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

(*Englishman*, Oct. 26.)

IF the *Golos* correctly represents the policy of the Russian Government, when it states that Russia will vigorously interfere, should England attempt to establish herself at Kabul, nothing could be more calculated to seal the fate of Shere Ali, or of Afghanistan as an independent power. The only argument in favour of non-interference is removed the moment Russia avows, what she has hitherto sedulously denied, that Kabul falls within the sphere of her aggressive policy. Geographically and strategically, Afghanistan is an out-work of British India; and we can no more allow Russia to assert a right of interference in our relations with it than we could allow her to occupy it. There may be those who see no danger in Russia and England occupying opposite sides of a common boundary in Asia, but there can be no one, we should think, who would hold that we could, without courting destruction, leave Kabul on the Russian side of such a boundary. Russia herself has admitted by implication, if not expressly, that her political interests do not extend to Kabul, and if she is now prepared to take up the position implied in the threat of the *Golos*, it only shows how great a step in advance she has taken during the last few years, and how much bolder she has grown. Whatever the rights or wrongs of a British annexation of Kabul might be as between the ruler and people of that country and the British Government, such an annexation no more concerns the interests of Russia, as lately defined by her own Government, than a Russian occupation of the Corea would concern British interests. For Russia to contest our right to go to Kabul, would be simply for her to challenge us to go there, and thus throw down a gauntlet which we dare not let lie. In spite of what the *Golos* says, we do not suppose that Russia will venture to do this yet awhile. That would be altogether opposed to her traditional plan of action. She will avoid giving us any such direct challenge as long as possible. But the threat of the *Golos* none the less truly shows which way the natural feeling tends, and the Government policy lags behind only from prudential motives which may at any moment cease to restrain it.

The threat of the *Golos* implies a ludicrous exaggeration of Russia's power. What may be the result if Russia anticipated us at Kabul, and thus turned the tables on us, we cannot say. But it will be our own fault if we allow her to do that. Once established there, however, we could afford to smile at her threats, and await her armies with complacency.

RS. 500 REWARD.—The following advertisement appears in the Calcutta paper:—"Whereas Ishwar Chundra Mozumdar, inhabitant of Tangai, in Mymensingh, and of Berhampore, in Moorshedabad, late Sub-Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, who was under trial in the Criminal Court for cheating in connection with licence-tax operations, and was on a bail of Rs. 10,000 has absconded, this is to give notice that the above reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery to the undersigned." The undersigned is the Magistrate of Dinagepore.

THE RECENT MADRAS HIGH COURT JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

THE *Madras Standard* writes:—We have already expressed our opinion briefly regarding the decision of Mr. Justice Forbes in the case of Mr Christopher Hill, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway against the *Madras Times*, and we now venture to make a few more remarks on the same subject. When one considers the argument of the learned Judge in the first part of his judgment the conclusion arrived at by him seems wholly inconsistent with the ordinary notions of justice and equity. His Lordship finds very properly upon the evidence that the plaintiff suffered no damage by the publication of the libel and holds that the defendant published a full and ample apology for the libel, yet he mulcts the defendant in the sum of Rs. 300 with all the costs of the suit. This is certainly extraordinary justice proceeding as it does from the bench of the High Court. The learned judge's reason for granting damages was that the libel was actionable, and that, under the law, he was bound to grant some damages. At first sight no doubt such a decision is somewhat tenable; but the High Court is not only a Court of Common law, but also a Court of Equity. Sitting in a Court of Common law only, Mr. Justice Forbes would have been justified in adhering to the strict letter of the law, but he was also sitting in a Court of Equity, and his decision upon the facts that came before him is not at all consistent with the principles of Equity. Regarding the case according to the principles of Equity, the Judge ought unhesitatingly to have dismissed it whatever the law might require, for equity is allowed to step in and stay the hand of the law. Here was a case of a misstatement published in a newspaper. As soon as the misstatement was brought to the notice of the editor of the newspaper, a full and unreserved retractation was made. The person regarding whom the misstatement is made suffers in no way whatever from the publication of the paragraph in the newspaper, and yet he rushes into Court to seek damages. The law, according to Mr. Justice Forbes, requires some damages, notwithstanding the prompt and full apology and the declaration of the plaintiff that he suffered no damage at all. But if the learned Judge had been guided by the strict principles of Equity he would have arrived at the conclusion, that an ample apology having been given and no kind of damage having been sustained, the plaintiff had no ground whatever to file an action in the Court and that his having done so was a vexatious attempt to inconvenience and annoy the defendant. Taking such a view of the case, Mr. Justice Forbes would have dismissed the suit with costs, and the decision would have commended itself to general approval.

The case of Hill *versus* the *Madras Times* came on for hearing in the High Court of Madras, on Tuesday last, and the decision of the Judge has considerably surprised us. It was generally believed that the case would be dismissed, or if it was thought necessary to impose a fine it would only be of the amount of one pie. We give an account of the case in another column, and our readers may Judge for themselves what the decision arrived at by the judge is worth. It may be remembered that some months ago the *Madras Times* published a paragraph from a correspondent about the Naggery railway collision, and, that Mr. Hill, an Assistant Traffic Manager on the Madras Railway, believed that he had been defamed, and at once wrote to the paper demanding an apology. This was given, and any reasonable person would have looked upon the matter as having come to an end. Not so, however, Mr. Hill. The apology was not sufficient, and like Oliver Twist he wanted more and the *Madras Times* like the guardians thought he had had enough. The consequence was that the thinskinned gentleman rushed to his lawyer, and asked him to write a letter in the usual style, asking for the name of the correspondent, and threatening all sorts of pains and penalities in case of refusal. The editor of the paper thought he had done enough already, and refused to make any further apology, and a case was filed in the High Court, the decision of which we have given elsewhere. It is our intention in this article to look upon the case not so much in a legal, as in a common-sense point of view, and we think that those who read the case will be convinced that wrong has been done to the journal in question. In the first place the plaintiff stated that he had sustained no damage, and it is beyond the comprehension of any one but a Judge why a man should be paid in such a case. The only reason that can be assigned is that at some future period the fact that an assertion was made in the *Madras Times* might be brought up against the plaintiff. The paragraph, it was asserted by the lawyer for the plaintiff, was copied into several other papers, and also inserted in the overland editions of some of them. But the plaintiff asserted that in spite of this publicity no injury had accrued to him. He was receiving the same amount of pay as before; had the full confidence of his employers, and was as likely to be promoted as ever he was. What then, it may be asked, had he to complain of? It was asserted that there was no malice intended; the paragraph was sent in the ordinary course of business, and inserted, no doubt, after careful consideration. If the case had been brought into an English court of law it would have been dismissed at once on the plaintiff's evidence, for there a man must show that he has sustained an injury, either in money or in reputation, before he can claim damages; it is a great pity that this law does not apply to India. If it did Mr. Hill would not have been awarded Rs. 300 and costs, but would have been told that he was very foolish to have brought his case into court. Mr. Hill evidently thinks that he is a person of considerable note; that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that not the shadow of a speck, must rest upon his character. If any injury had been done him, and if the *Madras Times* had refused to make reparation, then it would have been only right to have assigned damages, but as matters stood he was entitled to nothing at all.

If such a decision as Mr. Justice Forbes gave on Tuesday holds good, and if it should be taken as a precedent, journalism will have a bad time of it in future. If a man thinks that something has been said in a paper that may half a century hence do him injury, he will at once rush to a court of law, and endeavour to stave off the evil by obtaining damages. In fact, anything like impartial criticism will be put a stop to for ever, so far as this country is concerned. We feel sure that the press of India will protest against the decision that the Judge arrived at, and, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Christopher Hill will repent ever going to war with the press. We offer our contemporary our sincere sympathy, and we feel sure that every paper in India will do the same.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

INTRIGUES AT THE BURMESE COURT.

THE *Rangoon Times* publishes the following story on the authority of "a gentleman thoroughly conversant with Mandalay affairs."

On or about the 11th September, the old king, finding himself *in extremis*, sent for his sons, the Thong-Zai, Makkayah, Nyoung Yan, and Nyoung Oke princes, and told them that he wished the Nyoung Yan prince to be his successor, and directed the others to go to the respective districts after which they are named, and to preserve order. The Thee Baw prince was to be appointed Aing Shay Ming, *under* the Nyoung Yan prince, and to remain in undisturbed possession of that title. Thus, the order of succession was the Nyoung Yan prince, and after him the Thee Baw prince. But the Thee Baw prince was betrothed to the second daughter of the head queen, and this lady set herself the task of frustrating the dying monarch's wishes, solely for the purposes of self aggrandisement. Although the Thee Baw prince was his father's favourite the old king owed a debt of gratitude to the Nyoung Yan prince for his having aided in putting down the rebellion and capturing the rebel Padain prince; besides having every confidence in him as courteous and humane beyond all of his sons. This was as nothing to the lady aforesaid, who was ambitious of being at the head of the royal household, as she would be virtually, when mother-in-law of a young king, but 20 years old; and she issued secret instructions for the arrest and confinement of these princes. Two, the Nyoung Yan, and the Nyoung Oke princes got away, and fled for protection to the British Residency. But the other two were not so fortunate. Both were captured, the Mekkayah prince being wounded in the scuffle, by one of the Thee Baw prince's men. All the other princes were seized and put into confinement, and then Her Majesty proceeded, with the help of the ministers, to carry out her plans further. The king died on the night of the 12th, and the body, in accordance with Burmese customs, was put into honey. Great efforts were first made to get the Nyoung Yan and the Nyung Oke princes from the British Residency, but without success. The Thee Baw prince was then nominated Aing-Shay-Min Ooparaza, or heir-apparent. The plotters then waited to see what effect this measure would have as well on the British, as on the people. The latter naturally enough acquiesced quite readily. The former were to be conciliated by a marvellously astute proclamation. The British had always been complaining about the late king's monopolies, that trade was hindered, &c., and so the Aing-Shay-Ming proclaimed that all monopolies, save those sanctioned by the treaty of 1867, were to be abolished. This of course had no effect whatever; as the British Government were not likely to interfere with the succession in any way, provided it were carried out quietly and without danger to British subjects. However, the "plotters of the harem" waited until they found that they and their designs were not interfered with, taking, at the same time, exceeding care to presume order in the city, and finding that all was going on smoothly, announced the old king's death on the 1st October.

The *Rangoon Times* adds:—A large number of people are inclined to prefer the Nyoung Yan prince, as he is older, and more experienced than the Thee Baw prince; and having a pretty strong will of his own, is by no means likely to be ruled by the harem or by his ministers. Besides, he has the reputation of being a very humane man, and the remaining members of the royal family would have but little to fear from him, so long as they behaved themselves. The Thee Baw prince, though a young man of good parts, and of noble character, will, it is feared, be for a time at least, too much under the influence of the harem, and of the ministers. Whatever may happen, however, one cannot help being struck with the appreciation shown by both parties of the real power of England. The two princes fled from a well guarded palace for protection to a totally unguarded house; a house which could not be defended for a long even if the number of its inhabitants had been doubled or trebled. The other parties much as they wanted them, dared not remove them. The British flag although in a foreign city and more than two hundred miles from the nearest British troops, proved sufficient to protect the two princes from the wiles of the head queen and her ministers. Whether the explanation we have given above be, or be not, founded on fact, there can be no doubt whatever about the value of the protection afforded by the British flag; and we may add, that in our opinion it is due solely to the presence of the British Resident in Mandalay that matters have been, so far, arranged without bloodshed.

VOLUNTEERS FOR AFGHANISTAN.—The *Englishman* publishes the following letter from a Highlander:—"There are several men, at present inmates of the Calcutta House of Industry (temporarily out of employment), of education and good abilities, hale, healthy, strong, of unquestionable integrity, and constitutionally well-fitted to contend with such a climate as Cabul (the writer is a native of Inverness-shire in Scotland), who would willingly devote their energies to the cause of their country. They therefore beg to offer their services to Government in the commissariat or any department or capacity where brain, pen, or sword may be of use in the anticipated contention with the Afghans—many whose commercial training at home, knowledge acquired in this country of Government routine and correspondence, and acquaintance with the vernacular, might be of considerable utility. We trust therefore this may attract the notice of Government to whom we in all humility beg to offer our services."

It is earnestly to be hoped says the *Examiner* that the photographs of a dozen pretty Englishwomen, which have been laid beneath the Needle of the Serpent of old Nile, included all the most prominent among the professional beauties. To have omitted some of these fair beings would have been decidedly unjust, for they have striven so hard to put themselves and their beauty before the eyes of the world, and have been so readily accepted as types of the beautiful, that they deserve some form of immortalisation. It must afford great consolation to the professional beauty to consider that, long after her own "poor personality," as Mr. John Morley would put it, has passed away, her charms may have their influence upon the beings yet to come who shall unearth these treasures. The New Zealander, however, if he ever does turn up, will probably wonder that women ever were considered fair whose faces, even if painted, were never tattooed.

THE FAMINE IN KASHMIR.

(*To the Editor of the Civil and Military Gazette.*)

SIR,—In an article in your paper of September 27th 1878, headed "The Famine in Kashmir," allusion is made once or twice to the part taken by the missionaries, and it is made to appear that we are acting in antagonism to the Government of the country. This idea will be further confirmed by a letter which appeared a few days ago in which the Rev. Mr. Wade's name is mentioned. I think that our position requires to be a little explained; for I would not have it understood by the Maharajah, or the Durbar, that we are systematically, though secretly, trying to oppose his policy. It is true that there has been fearful suffering in Kashmir, caused by the Famine. I dare say that in the western half of the valley, the number of deaths mentioned in your article, as one-third of the population, is no exaggeration. It is true that much misery might have been prevented by timely and wise interference: but I would not have it for one moment supposed that we wish to accuse the Dewan, who is now striving to counteract the sad ravages of Famine, of apathy or cruelty. It would be most unfair to do so. Dewan Anant Ram arrived from Jummoo about a month ago, and we all believe that he is straining every nerve to stay the fearful calamities, which have from time to time been but too faithfully depicted in your paper. Far from refusing grain to the missionaries, he has expressed himself willing to give us as much as we can; and we have not been so unreasonable as to ask for any large quantities, for we know that there is not much in the country to give. I need make no allusion to abuses which have undoubtedly occurred during the course of the Famine. Some points mentioned in your article are true, some contain more or less of truth. Those who are responsible for these abuses must answer for them; and I trust that the Maharajah may be induced to make some enquiries into the system of Government hitherto in force in Kashmir, for it appears to be faulty in many points, especially as regards the plan of "Tekidari," or farming out everything, and establishing monopolies everywhere, from the taxes of the country to mere articles of commerce and food. It is this system and others of a like nature which, on the occurrence of this Famine has multiplied distress in such a fearful ratio, and prevented relief from being afforded by the ordinary and natural means. But in saying this, let me add once more, that I feel sure that no one regrets the suffering and loss of life, which has occurred, more than the Maharajah; and no one has fought harder to resist its further advance than Dewan Anant Ram. One statement in your article is curiously incorrect, namely, that the public charity has been exclusively bestowed on Hindus, the fact being that, as far as I know, Hindus do not even apply for it, but it is entirely distributed to the wretched and starving Mahomedans. And I certainly would not say that the relief, even before the Dewan's arrival, was a sham; the food was coarse and insufficient, but it was greedily and thankfully received daily by hundreds or even thousands. I must now allude to the subject of the funds subscribed by our friends for the sake of the poor Kashmiri. Some grain is on its way from the Punjab; great difficulty is experienced in getting carriage, but we hope it may reach us before very long. The Dewan cannot help us, for he is wishing to bring in grain himself and cannot get sufficient carriage for his purpose. When our grain arrives, we shall hope to act in concert with him in distributing it to the best possible advantage. Much of the money, however, has not yet been expended in buying grain, and considering the relative prices of grain here and in the Punjab, and the difficulty in getting carriage, we shall probably think it best to expend the remainder of the money in purchasing rice in Kashmir, when the harvest is over, which will soon be the case: and then in the distress which is almost inevitable during the winter, we shall be in a position to help the poorest of the people. The charity at our hospital has not been stopped. We have been shy of admitting cases for operation, on account of the bad quality of the food, which was the only sort we could obtain, and in too many cases caused the death of patients. No doubt we could have given away much more in the out-patient department, but the Wazir assured us that he could only give us a certain amount, and no doubt he had great difficulty in knowing how best to distribute the grain of the country, which every one knows was insufficient for the wants of the people.

I would not for one moment have it supposed that I desire to be a special pleader for a Government which has failed to do its duty. There are great abuses in the system of government in Kashmir, and I am aware of it. These abuses have to answer very much for a great deal of the suffering which has occurred.

The Dewan is now active in striking at the root of these abuses, and is most anxious to succeed. I trust he will, and in that case he will be held in great honour by all who live in, or visit Kashmir, or are interested in the country. But he will find great difficulties and will need great perseverance himself, and must be supported most thoroughly by his own and our Governments. Let "Freedom" be his watchword, and he cannot go wrong. Let Kashmir be no longer the "prison without chains;" but let it be as free as our own territory. Let the passes be kept open to all, and let every trade in the valley be absolutely free; and soon it will deserve the name of the Happy Valley. But I hope for something very different, and the hundred and twenty thousand Kashmiris, who are said to have perished, will not have died in vain, if their deaths shall be the means of enabling Dewan Anant Ram to accomplish a thorough and radical reform in Kashmir.

E. DOWNES,
Medical Missionary of Kashmir.

Srinagar, Oct. 3.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

EARL CAIRNS.

(*Spectator.*)

BARON CAIRNS has been made an Earl, and the *Times*, with the singular want of tact which sometimes marks its management, thinks it necessary to justify the promotion. The Lord Chancellor, it says, defended the constitutional right of the Sovereign to introduce Sepoys into Europe, and as that policy was successful, it is right that its advocate should be honoured. Believing that Lord Cairns, who is Lord Chancellor as well as a Cabinet Minister, did not give his exhaustive opinion on that matter in hope of an Earl's coronet for fee, we can only wonder what kind of language the *Times*, if it thinks this explanation complimentary, would consider insulting to a great Judge. There is no need whatever of any defence for Lord Cairns's elevation. In every corporate body in the kingdom of any importance we shall find some confidential attorney whom the Chairman trusts, who is asked by the Board for definite advice, and who gives it, as years go on, over an ever increasing range of "points." He is usually an able man, he studies and masters details, he gradually accumulates experience, and possessing a clear but narrow mind, and perfect freedom from fear of anying but the law, he gives an opinion which often is and always seems to be hard and strong, and is accepted by all but his most powerful colleagues as a final guide. His influence soon increases, and if he is wise enough to agree when possible with the Chairman, and—which is more difficult—to abstain from "putting down" the Secretary—who seems to him pert—he often concentrates in himself the real power of the Board, and we may add, often exercises it well. Much of the business of life is best done by men who are clear-sight within a narrow range, and believe in their own sight. There are lawyers in London who smile to themselves when they hear of the proceedings of very great bodies, which have, in fact, registered decisions arrived at by themselves, and maintained with the dull-seeming but really astute obstinacy which men of the profession are apt to acquire. They know it is best for them to sit back out of the glare, but they know also that they rule. Corporations so guided seldom grudge the guide his pickings more especially if they have perceived that he has once or twice prevented, or got them out of, awkward scrapes. Lord Cairns occupies just that position in the present Administration. Nobody would say that he was a statesman, or an administrator, or a man of breadth or depth, in any way; but he is a most able lawyer, and his clear, narrow intellect, his clutch rather than grasp of a subject, his readiness to find arguments for a predetermined decision, and his courage make him invaluable to a Cabinet with which so far as it is Conservative and anti-High Church, he honestly and entirely sympathises. He has, too, another power, in a rather marked degree, which is most acceptable to an English Tory Government. Tories do not vote in consequence of arguments, but in accordance with certain stubborn prejudices—many of them most useful prejudices—and tendencies; but they wish to be able to defend their action by arguments good enough to use. They despise intellect and reason alike, but they do not like to be always intellectually defeated, or to be pronounced unreasonable. They do not like to say when they want soldiers that they care nothing about law, if only they can find bayonets though that is their inner feeling, but wish for a plausible argument, which sounds reasonable and comes to precisely the same thing. Lord Cairns supplies this want in perfection. We cannot remember a speech of his which ever convinced an opponent—though this is not true of his judgments—but he has made many which have enabled Tory Peers who did not want convincing to vote comfortably and go to sleep thinking they were not so stupid after all. There was that great legal intellect all on their side, and what did Liberal argument matter then?

We do not grudge Lord Cairns his promotion one whit. He is an upright man in his way, the way being a suppressed Evangelicalism of the Orange or persecuting type; who does his duty by his client, the Cabinet, most faithfully and well—sometimes, perhaps, when he thinks his client not quite innocent—and he deserves his reward. If he likes precedence in society when out of office, there is no objection whatever to his having precedence, and, as distinguished from a Barony, an Earldom gives him nothing else except, perhaps, the prestige among Tories of being one of the men whom Lord Beaconsfield is pleased, rather tardily, to honour. His elevation is one more proof that in England the career of politics is still the one which leads most rapidly and certainly to distinction; and as distinction is clearly desired, or men so clear-headed would not seek it, that is, on the whole, probably a great gain. It is necessary that the strong should be attracted to the career of politics in some way, and in England the career is in many ways a very disagreeable one. The hustings' work is simply detestable. The House of Commons' work, though more endurable, is laborious and exhausting, and to men of first-rate ability, but not of first-rate capacity for convincing speech, almost intolerably tedious. It seems such a waste of brain to have to wait years till a huge meeting of squires and millionaires can be made to understand the alphabet. The daily labour demanded of the politician is excessive, and when superadded to departmental work soon finds out every weak place in the frame; while the daily criticism, at least to men less tough-skinned than Lord Cairns, must be like the pelting of hail upon the face, or of Brighton dust upon the eyes. Even when the aspirant has succeeded, there is very little to be had of the pleasantest form of power,—the power of doing thing by volition, nothing but a right of worrying or convincing a small Committee into letting him take his own way without too much resistance.

Lord Beaconsfield once described the political position of a Cabinet Minister as slavery mocked with the name of power, and though he has been no slave, but rather the slave-driver, his description is, for most men, true. Patronage, formerly a great attraction, has been taken away, or fettered by such restrictions that it is valueless as a reward; and of money there is no overplus, for though, no doubt, the legal members of a ministry may make and save large incomes, they cannot earn by any exertion half what a successful speculator or a considerable merchant will make in a year. The single material attraction of the career is distinction, and it is well that it should be granted, when fairly earned, ungrudgingly. As yet it is so granted. We know of no country other than England, and no career except politics, in which the second son of a middle class Irishman, with unpopular opinions, and no wealth, can by political service force himself to the front rank of society, and so seat his descendants there that his name, as long as it lasts, is distinctly visible in the land. No speculator, or merchant, or professional man can earn the position Mr. Cairns has in twenty-three years acquired, nor can anything short of genius of the highest order equally aid him to stamp his name permanently into a nation's history. In most European countries, social rank dies with the statesman who has earned it, distinction being regulated by birth, and in America it is scarcely now attainable through politics and does not even temporarily descend. The Adamses, it is true, are marked men, and suffer for it; but the Grants will be lost in ten years in the mass of American citizens. As the passion for distinction is, next to the desire for power, the most frequent characteristic of the strong, it is well that it should be gratified, and that we should obtain from our aristocratic system this benefit, in addition to the other one which it helps to secure,—the freedom of all politicians from the temptation to corruption. Lord Cairns in the United States might have been a harder Mr. Chandler, and the difference in his favour is due, in part, to the system which receives expression when he is made an Earl.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ILLUSTRIOUS IRISHMEN.

(*Saturday Review.*)

WRITERS on such topics as hereditary genius constantly make the same observation as to the sudden outburst of mental power in a single family. They have not often succeeded in generalizing from the occurrence. Yet wanderers in the by-paths of historical research are sometimes induced to remark that wits have come into a family after a certain period, easily fixed, and usually found to be that of a new alliance. Thus the many capable men and women of the Tudor family who directly or indirectly ruled England for nearly two centuries all sprang from the marriage of the window of Henry V. with a Welsh soldier. Many families now of the highest rank may be traced to one of the daughters of an Essex knight in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The descents of Sir Anthony Cooke's posterity are a favourite subject with people who talk of the hereditary transmission of intellectual qualities. The same people also remark on the comparative frequency of one of these manifestations after the cross of some so-called Teutonic family with a Celtic stock. Many Englishmen of capacity have had Scottish or French mothers. Even more have been maternally "descended out of Ireland." Though the pure Irishman, such as we too often recognize in our London police-courts, seldom rises above the rank and position of a milkman, the mixed race, especially the race descended from an English father, has on several occasions shown exceptional capacity. Lord Dufferin made no such distinctions, however, in his recent Ontario speech, but was very merry over what he is pleased to term the ethnological disadvantages of his successor, Lord Lorne. An irreparable and congenital defect, it seems, attaches to his appointment. What this is Lord Dufferin explained, amid great laughter. Lord Lorne is not an Irishman. True, he comes as near the right thing as possible, being a Celtic Highlander. But he was born on the wrong side of the Irish Sea; and Lord Dufferin, who seems to have had a serious meaning under his words, considers it a disadvantage. There may be some truth in Lord Dufferin's opinion that the Canadians have been a little spoilt by having had three Irish Viceroys in a row. Certainly Lord Lorne will offer a sufficiently distinct contrast; and the present Government will have a second opportunity of trying whether an Irishman or a poet makes the best colonial Governor. Lord Dufferin seemed determined, if he could help it, to mention no Viceroys but those of his own way of political thinking; but he fortunately did not attempt to make out that an Irish Governor must also be a Whig in order to deserve success. Yet on reflection the wonder is, not that he was able to mention so many Irish Viceroys, but that he did not mention as many more. He spoke, for example, of General Laffan; but his predecessor, General Lefroy was Irish too. He mentioned but one Governor-General of India; but he might have added Lord Lawrence to the list to say nothing of the subordinate rulers—Pottingers Goughs, Montgomeries, with Sir Henry Lawrence, and many more. Marshal MacMahon was not a very fortunate addition to the list. The President is just as much a Frenchman as Lord Dufferin is an Irishman. That is to say, both were born in a country which was not that of their paternal ancestors. The MacMahons of the seventeenth century were Irish. The Blackwoods of the same period were Scottish. It might, indeed, be well if Lord Dufferin could communicate to Marshal MacMahon something of his own superabundant Irishness.

In spite, however, of Lord Dufferin's string of names, not many real Irishmen are born to rule their fellow-creatures. Of all his list the only names unquestionably Irish are those of General Laffan, Mr. Callaghan, and Mr. Hennessey, the rest being of the races of English or Scotch who may be said still to rule Ireland itself. Nothing is more striking in looking over such a book as Mr. Webb's *Compendium of Irish Biography* (Dublin: Gill) than the rarity of Irish names in the rolls of fame. The Beresfords, Butlers, Burkes, Brownes, Boyles, Chichesters, Dillons, Edgeworths, FitzGeralds, FitzGibbons, FitzMaurices, Hamiltons, Loftuses, Percevals, Petties, Plunkets, Ponsonbys, Prestons, Roches, Stewarts, Talbots, Trenches, and Wellesleys who figure so largely in the book, are all foreigners in blood. The O'Briens and Quins are almost alone as Celtic families in the peerage of Ireland. Few have succeeded in commerce, though the Guinnesses claim a descent from the old Iveagh sept. There have been some remarkable soldiers, and many poets, orators, and painters of Irish descent in the male line. But, long as it is since the disabilities of Irish Romanists were removed, it must be allowed, even by the most partial critic, that Irishmen have not distinguished themselves as they might have been expected to do. Even in such a specially Irish occupation as that of the Home Rule agitators we fail to find Irish names, with one more than doubtful exception, among the leaders. Biggar is not more decidedly Saxon than Butt. But the greatest Irish orators have been of Celtic blood. Sheridan, Sheil, Curran, Grattan O'Connell, and others, might be named; yet Burke was an exception, and so was Plunket, and so, in our own day, is the gentleman whom all sides agree in considering the first Irish speaker in the House of Commons. Moore the poet may have been of Irish descent; but poetical as his countrymen undoubtedly are, it is, to borrow a term from medicine, in a subacute way. No poet of the first rank has come out of Ireland. No Burns, no Shakespeare, has come into the world under an Irish name. Goldsmith and Swift may be called poets, but they were not of Irish blood. "The harp that once through Tara's halls" was sounded by Torna or Ossian has been extremely silent through the intervening centuries. Though such lyrics as Lever's are common, such a poem as the "Ode on the Burial of Sir John Moore" is rare, and poor Wolfe had probably little or no Irish blood in his veins. In the other arts they have, however, excelled. Mulready and Foley, in our own day, were probably both of old Celtic stocks, and other great artists might be named in plenty.

If pure Irish blood must thus be judged deficient, the mixed race descended from the Norman or English settler with a strong Celtic cross may literally, as Lord Dufferin asserts, be said to have shown infinite possibilities of ruling. Even if we demur to so strong an expression as that "the world is best administered by Irishmen," we must allow that such men as the Wellesleys, the Temples, the Burkes, the Cannings, or the Lawrences, to say nothing of lawyers like Lord Plunket, Lord Cairns, or the many eminent Irish judges here and at home, were well fitted to govern their fellow-men. The outburst of genius in some families of, so to speak, foreign origin, after intermarriage with an old Irish stock, has on several occasions been very remarkable. There was plenty of Irish blood in the veins of the late Duke of Wellington and his brothers. Many of the ruling families of England—the Cavendishes and Talbots, the Howards and the Seymours—have had Irish ancestors. Queen Elizabeth, through her grandfather's mother, a Butler, had the same descent. There are now, in fact, very few families of distinction among us who do not boast, or rather who could not boast, of a Celtic strain. Lord Dufferin himself may owe much of the wit which has helped to make him so popular, not only with the Canadians, but with us at home, to his descent from the Sheridans. Indeed, the Sheridan blood seems to have had a singular power in this respect. Besides the two Thomas Sheridans, the friend and the godson of Swift, there were Richard Brinsley Sheridan; his brilliant son; his daughter, Mrs. Norton and Lady Gifford; his cousin, Sheridan Knowles; and his nephew, Sheridan LeFanu, the novelist—all more or less distinguished. Mrs. LeFanu, his sister, was no mean poet, as was also a younger sister, another Mrs. LeFanu. The novelist also dabbled in verse, and his "Patrick Crohore" and "Shamus O'Brien" will probably live longer than his tales in popular estimation. It would be impossible to enumerate all the great folk who descend from Archbishop Loftus and his Irish wife. He was himself a Yorkshireman, though Mr. Webb is mistaken in saying "he was born at Swineshead in Yorkshire." Middleham, or Coverham more probably, was really his birthplace. His family were long yeomen attached to the great Abbey of Coverham, and the name of their farm, which is still pointed out, was Swineside. All the Wellesleys were descended from his daughter, Lady Colley. A more curious example of another kind of descent is given by Mr. Webb. It would seem that all the great families of the English Pale were more or less remotely related to a lady named Nesta, or Agnes, the daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales, who appears to have been first the mistress of Henry I. of England, and afterwards the wife successively of Gerald FitzWalter, Castellan of Windsor, and Stephen, Constable of Cardigan. By Henry she was mother of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the champion of Matilda the Empress. By FitzWalter she was ancestress of the FitzGeralds in all their count'ess branches, of the Barrys, including Giraldus, and of the very Irish Cogans. By Stephen she became the mother of Strongbow. Mr. Webb says that of the numerous authorities he has consulted, no two agree as to the names of her descendants or the order of the birth. The Butlers, only second to the FitzGeralds on the page of Irish history, where also descended from her, including the Great Duke of Ormond, from whom the Dukes of Devonshire, the Earls of Westmoreland, Strathmore, Orford, and many more of lesser rank, are derived by female lines. Mr. Webb does not include Lord Palmerston among his eminent Irishmen, though his name is quoted by Lord Dufferin, who says "things never went better with us either at home or abroad than when Lord Palmerston ruled Great Britain." Though he was born at Broadlands, his name, if we allow Lord Dufferin's estimate of his capacity, is another example in illustration of the proposition that the Celtic alliance of an English stock produces mental ability; his mother was a Miss Mee, of a thoroughly Irish family of that name in Dublin. Lord Byron was the son of a Scottish Celt, and hundreds of instances of a similar kind might be adduced. Lord Dufferin might have quoted names from among the subjects of his own viceroyalty, more than one Prime Minister of the Dominion has been of Irish blood, if not actually of Irish birth.

PARIS AFTER THE PEACE.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

[*Daily Telegraph's Special Correspondent.*]

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Memorable from a hundred points of view, the Paris Exhibition of 1878 may perhaps have a claim to special remembrance on the score of the tremendous amount of patronage bestowed upon it by the democracy of the world at large. Crowned heads, it must be admitted, have been few and far between in the metropolis of France since last May. The Prince of Wales, by his early attendance, by the cordial sympathy which he manifested in the well-being of the enterprise in general, and the sedulous interest which he took in the efficiency of the British Department of the Exhibition in particular, set a splendid example which has gained for him golden opinions among the French people, and which might have been worthily followed by other Royal personages; but Royalty—to say nothing of Imperialism—has in a great measure kept aloof from the Champ de Mars and the Trocadero, or, if it have slipped in and out of the Exhibition at all, has inspected the wonders thereof *incognito* and *en cachette*. It was not thus in '67, when stories were told of the Five Kings who supped together in a *cabinet particulier* at Durand's, and at the conclusion of the banquet discovered that not one of their Majesties had money enough about him to pay for his supper. History has a tendency to repeat itself; and a similar deficiency of ready cash prevailed, you will remember, according to the author of "Candide," at a certain supper which took place during the Carnival of Venice. Things were not thus when, on a sultry July night, eleven years ago, I joined the special Imperial train which went down to Toulon to fetch the Sultan Abdul Aziz. Things were not thus when I saw King William of Prussia, now Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, received at the foot of the grand staircase of the Tuileries by the Emperor Napoleon III. There ran a rumour through the spectators of the august ceremony that the Prussian King, turning to an aide-de-camp, had whispered to him that he remembered having come to the Tuileries as a stripling Hohenzollern Prince in the year 1814, and as a guest of the most Christain King Louis XVIII. Nor were things thus when, always in '67, in the dingy Assize Court at the Palace of Justice, I beheld a sallow, hawk-faced, ferret-eyed tatterdemalion named Berezowski arraigned for the attempted assassination of Alexander II., Czar of All the Russias, in the Bois de Boulogne. What grand folks we had to deal with in the Exhibition year 1867, to be sure! And that never-to-be-forgotten pageant of the distribution of prizes in the Champs Elysees. Paraphrasing Heine, it might be said that Hereditary Princes and Grand Dukes well-nigh stuck to the soles of your shoes as you walked. The air was ambrosial with Cæsarism. The great diamond aigrette in the fez of the Padishah of Room shone like a sun in the midst of a glittering firmament of stars and crosses and embroidered uniforms. Ringing and strident was the voice of Cæsar as, in measured sentences, he dwelt on the success of the Exhibition, and on the grandeur and prosperity of France. Then, descending from his throne, with Caliph and Kaiser and Kings and Princes around him, he made the tour of the enormous hall. It was as well that he was on foot. Had he ridden, like the Roman, in a chariot, triumphant usage would have required the presence of a slave behind him, to remind the conqueror that he was mortal. The slave was there, already. He was a Cabinet courier from Brest. In hottest haste he had sped to Paris, bearing despatches which had come from Vera Cruz to Havana, from Cuba to St. Thomas. They brought the news that the hapless Maximilian, the phantom Mexican Emperor, had been shot to death at Queretaro. They travelled, although men saw not the portent then, on the wings of Nemesis—the Nemesis that rips away the velvet and gold embroidery of the throne, and shows us a crazy skeleton of bare deal boards and a few tenpenny nails.

These eyes will not see such sights again. There is an hotel in the pleasant city of Frankfort-on-the-Main which used to be renowned for having always at least one crowned head staying under its hospitable roof. Arriving there once, I laughingly asked the landlord what he could give me in the way of Royalties. He replied as jocosely that he was very sorry, but he was then out of crowned heads, and the utmost he could offer me in the way of exalted rank was the Prince of Tour and Taxis. Similarly, I don't think they could give you so much as the smallest of small Kings just now at the Hotel Bristol. As for Don Francisco, late of Spain, his ex-Majesty is completely "played out," and the poor "bogus" King of Araucania and Patagonia died lately in the most embarrassed circumstances, I am sorry to hear. Whether the King of Bonny has been among us I have not yet learnt, but his Majesty of the Low Countries has, I hear, taken his departure. I am bound to add that, out of political circles, in which the presence in Paris during the continuance of the exhibition of a goodly contingent of Princes seems to be thought desirable as a kind of recognition and acceptation of the Republic, the Parisians do not seem to care ten centimes about the absence of Imperial and Royal grandees from the capital. On that same afternoon when, after lunching at Laurent's, I strolled in the Champs Elysees, conjuring up the ghosts of the dead past, I became aware of a most dashing equipage tearing along the road from the Place de la Concorde towards the Rond Point. It was an open *caleche*, hung very low. Substitute runners for the wheels, and it would be a sledge. But I knew the superb turn-out well—the three priceless horses abreast, two of them steppers of the Ukraine, the last a magnificent *alizan*; the coachman a full-bearded Slav in a black-velvet caftan, with sleeves of sky-blue silk. He drove without a whip, and with the reins held square in his wide outstretched hands. Very "down the road," very "fit," and complete this model *troika*. A Frenchman standing by asked me if I knew who was the middle-aged gentleman with blonde whiskers just tinged with grey, in civilian garb, and with a hat as shiny as Lord Hardwicke's, sitting behind the driver in the caftan with the sky-blue sleeves. Yes; I knew that whiskered gentleman by sight, I replied. It was the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. "Connais pas," quoth the Frenchman standing by; "I thought it was one of the advertisements of the Hippodrome. *Une fameuse reclame, allez, ces trois chevaux de front.*" The spirited proprietors of the Hippodrome are in the habit of sending all kinds of cavalcades—Postillons de Longjumeau, Mexican *guerrilleros*, Moorish cavaliers, Spanish *picadores*, and what not—about the streets of Paris in the day time, in order to proclaim the attractions of their establishment. But only fancy his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia being mistaken for the puff of a circus!

His Imperial Highness is about the most distinguished foreigner that we can boast of in Paris just now. There are, it is true, the Arab chiefs—tremendous sheikhs and emirs in their own country, no doubt—who are still talking about the Boulevards, with crosses of the Legion of Honour attached to the breasts of their snowy burnouses; but they attract but little attention, and are of small account with the people—first, because their expenses are paid by the Government, and they do not spend any money of their own; and next, because the Parisian has grown to be somewhat sceptical with regard to the picturesque Child of the Desert. "On peut voir ces Bedouins-là tous les jours dans les boutiques de la Rue de Rivoli," says the Parisian, who is apt to confuse the lordly sheikh or the gallant emir with a pedigree as long as Abd-el-Kader's, with the astute Levantine of mixed nationality who assumes an Oriental garb and sets up a shop for the sale of Oriental *bric-a-brac*. The number of sham Turks roving about Paris at the present moment is prodigious. You can tell the real Turk at a glance. His fez is never of a bright hue—the glaring scarlet fezzes used to be made at Strasbourg, and since the war, have been manufactured at Mulhous—and there is a semi-clerical look about his angle-breasted low-collared black surtout. The sham Turk is a much more pretentious individual. One corpulent old personage, with a stubbly grey bread, a white muslin turban like and exaggerated turnip, a dingy cashmere shawl sash, a baggy blue galligaskins, white stockings, Blucher boots, and a battered umbrella of a dull red hue, I seem to be aware of for years. I do not know whether he keeps a shop anywhere, or, indeed, whether he sells or does anything; but I meet him continually prowling about with a stale and absent air, as though he were looking for somebody or something, but had forgotten what it was. I have made inquiries about him. He was not always a Turk, they tell me. Many years ago he was a distressed Pole. Then he became a Hungarian refugee in a threadbare *Honved* uniform. Again a change came o'er the spirit of his costume, and he appeared as a Moldavo-Wallachian in a sheepskin pelisse and a fur porringer on his head, like the Lord Mayor of Londons' sword-bearer. Once more this protean being was metamorphosed into a Suliote, with a snowy camise and a shaggy capote; and in 1871-2 he underwent another brief incarnation as the counterpart of the "Ami Fritz" of M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian. In this guise he was supposed to be a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who had "opted" to become a French subject. From the condition of an "optition" he reverted to his *premieres amours*, and turned Turk again. A mysterious old gentleman; but nobody minds him. It is one of the chief charms of this city that so long as you pay your way and refrain from meddling with politics nobody minds you. You may do whatever you please and wear whatever tomfool costume you like to assume. Do you remember the fantastically attired "Carnavale"? Do you remember M. le Marquis de Bobino, with his tail coat of light pink silk? Did you ever hear of M. Edmi Champion "le petit manteau bleu," the man with the little blue cape? I would undertake to walk from the Bastille to the Madeleine to-morrow with a cocked hat and a pigtail, or a Roman helmet, on my head; in a *toga*, a Spanish mantle, or the full dress of an Albanian *palikar* or an Italian brigand; and, albeit a few people might stare at me, I should neither be mobbed, molested, nor insulted. It is not so in London. The eccentric gentleman from Wales who occasionally pays a visit to our metropolis and walks about the principal thoroughfares in a tightly-fighting suit of grass-green cloth adorned with the tails of foxes and squirrels, has occassionally, I am given to understand, a hard time of it with the boys. In Paris a few *gamins* might cry out "Qu'il est drole!" while the ladies, always ready to recognise the picturesque, might exclaim, "Il est vraiment pas mal comme cela." But nobody would venture to hurt his feelings by ribald comments, much less to jostle or cast mud or stones at him. We should be the most cosmopolitan, but we are in reality the most intolerant and narrowly prejudiced people in the world. I will ask any middle-aged gentleman whether he has the moral and physical courage to walk any fine summer's morning from Charing-cross to the Temple in a pair of white trousers; and I pity that farmer or grazier who was bold enough to appear in St. Paul's-churchyard in top-boots and leathers and a red waistcoat. The boys would be down upon him at once.

Meanwhile, Paris presents at the present time the most astounding *melange* of varied costumes and nationalities that it is possible to conceive. In the Exhibition and on the Boulevards the foreigners in Paris are mingled in inextricable tumult, and to listen to the confusion of tongues Babel seems to have come again; still, in the way of residence and habitual resort each people seems to have its favourite quarter. The Spaniards and Italians—the former in high combs and mantillas, and frequently in the Andalusian pork-pie hat and the Asturian *capa*, the latter distinguishable only from their kindred of the Latin races by their dark flashing eyes and their superabundant gesticulation—are especially fond of thronging the *cafes* between the Rue Richelieu and the Rue Vivienne. The Belgians haunt the Boulevard Montmartre. They are a frugal race, and the restaurants stretching towards the Porte St. Denis are comparatively cheap. The Germans take up an immense amount of room, make a most tremendous noise, and seem to be spending a vast amount of money on both sides of the boulevard from the Rue le Pelletier to the Avenue de l'Opera. As for the English they are *un peu partout*. To the affluent-classes among my own countrymen the Rue de Rivoli seems almost entirely to belong—say from the Hotel du Louvre as far as the Rue Castiglione; but at the new and astonishingly magnificent Hotel Continental they have to battle for supremacy with the Americans, who have likewise somewhat the best of the international fray at the Hotel Splendide, and at the surpassingly-grandiose Cafe Restaurant de Paris, in the Avenue de l'Opera. At the last-named and overwhelmingly sumptuous place of entertainment I candidly confess that I have not yet had courage to dine. I have peeped in once or twice but the sheen of the plate glass, the radiance of the gilding, the crimson velvet and the rosewood, the glitter of the plate, and the snowy whiteness of the damask have terrified me, and I have had, as yet, but a Pisgah view of that Palestine soup for which they charge, I suppose, five francs a portion. I will go there on the day when I purchase Messrs. Webb's engraved glass claret jug, price four hundred and fifty pounds, or M. Fourdrinier's inlaid Florentine cabinet; and I am awaiting, ere I bring these transactions to a close, the arrival of the necessary cheques.

"Faites flamber Finances." The colossal Continental Hotel occupies part of the site of the Ministry of Finances petroleumised by the Commune; but there are other brand-new edifices rising in the immediate vicinity of the burnt-out Government offices, which structures puzzle me more and more as to what has become of the western side of the Rue Castiglione. On the opposite side the offices of Messrs. John Arthur and Co., English bankers, stand safe and sound enough; but over the way I miss at least half-a-

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dozen once favourite hotels and restaurants. The huge Continental Hotel has swallowed them all up. Thus, too, the enormous dry goods store, the Magasins du Louvre, has encroached on the hotel of that name until scarcely anything of the original caravanserai has been left. There is a maximum of *magasins*, and a minimum of inns; and, after the close of the Exhibition season, the hotel, I hear, will be wholly disestablished, and linen drapery, hosiery, and haberdashery will reign supreme in the vast saloons where they used to charge such very high prices for such very indifferent luncheons and dinners. I scarcely regret the passing away of the Hotel du Louvre, of which I remember well the erection, to say nothing of the notorious orgie of champagne and equivocal company by which its "inauguration" was celebrated. Those were the early days of the Empire; and people then were not over-particular concerning *les bienseances*. The vast dimensions of its principal apartments, the splendour of the decorations and furniture of the entire establishment, and in particular the covered courtyard, then entirely a novelty in France, made the Hotel du Louvre in its youth a rarity and a phenomenon. It was twice as dear, moreover, as any other existing hotel, except the Bristol and the Hotel des Princes and that circumstance likewise conduced to its popularity. But it was never a pleasant hotel. From the rooms in the front one had only a view of the guard and barrack rooms of the Louvre, with some grim and stony effigies of Marshals and Generals of the First Empire, and the rooms in the rear were, notwithstanding their handsome fittings, so gloomy as to be so many Caves of Despair. Still the passing away of an hotel once so famous may justly claim the few words which I have bestowed upon it. Its erection marked the dawn of the Imperial epoch, as the Grand Hotel marked its culmination, and the Hotel Splendide the beginning of its decline. And now, Cæsarism having definitely and irretrievably collapsed—so they tell me at least—this bewilderingly vast and gorgeous Hotel Continental has risen, with magical rapidity, from the red-hot ashes of the Commune. Is Paris destined to be the witness of yet more phenomenal revolutions and still more marvellous hotels?

THE STRUGGLE FOR A COMPETENCY.

(*Saturday Review.*)

If life is to be measured by a man's opportunities for making the most of it, we must admit that the differences in human longevity are far greater than one is in the habit of fancying. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," sings the love-lorn hero of *Locksley Hall*; and many people whom the world considers highly fortunate will be very ready to echo the sentiment. Happily the great majority of mankind accept with unconscious resignation the lot that Providence has fixed for them, and undoubtedly in their case ignorance is bliss. The Esquimax only know what it is to be thawed for an occasional hour or so in the course of their fleeting summers, and yet they apparently find existence very tolerable; while the plague-stricken inhabitants of the Pontine Marshes scarcely dream of lifting envious eyes to the breezy slopes of the neighbouring Apennines. It is under a comparatively advanced civilization, and among the more refined and better educated classes of society, that men become keenly aware of all that they may be gaining or losing by a more or less favourable set of outward surroundings. "I never knew anybody who had such a *gust* for London as you," remarked Johnson on one occasion to Boswell, in good-humoured deprecation of his follower's habit of straining at the leash that should have tied him to Scotland. Yet the sage himself was wont to maintain that London was the only place worth living in; and we may be sure that his constitutional melancholy would have mastered him had he accepted the most brilliant of appointments in His Majesty's foreign dominions. Many Englishmen nowadays who have neither Johnson's talents nor his literary tastes are very decidedly of his opinion, and all the more so that the centre even of intellectual society has been shifting itself westward from the precincts of the Temple, and that the multifarious luxuries of the modern club have superseded the simplicity of the tavern parlour. Whatever an Englishman's circumstances may be, existence can have little to offer him which he does not find in a residence in London. He can make a modest competency go as far there as anywhere else, indulging himself habitually in an infinity of delights which he would find either extravagantly costly or altogether unattainable at the other side of the world. If he does not set a due value on them, it is simply because they have become ingrained in the very routine of his existence. As for the man of means and position, he is far better off than a modern Sardanapalus or Lucullus. He can command resources that never entered into the dreams either of those voluptuaries themselves or of their parasites or courtiers. He has within his reach the variety which they sighed for in vain in the depressing state and seclusion of of their palaces. Of course we are not speaking of mere idlers and triflers, whose senses will soon be sated with "pleasure" that they know not how to enjoy, but of men who, having their headquarters in London, while reserving themselves liberty of movement, give zest to their recreations and lighter pursuits by some modicum of self-imposed labour. They may be here to-day and gone to-morrow, dissipating the first symptoms of *ennui* with action. They stroll down of a morning to the clubs; they take their rides abroad in the Parks in the afternoon; they drop of an evening into dining-rooms and drawing-rooms, and in all their habitual resorts they find like drawing to like. They form their opinions on politics, religion, or art in conversation with men who ought to be authorities on these subjects and who may possibly enjoy European reputation. They mix daily with ladies who may be the leaders of fashion, and who at all events have the manners and graces of the most refined society. They may recruit any wear or tear of mind or digestion by flying railway trips in search of sport. They can have hunting, or shooting, or yachting as they please; or they may possibly hold with the old Duke of Queensbury that there are always more people in London than in the country, and may prefer to remain in town even out of the season. Above all, they know that all the world is before them, and the knowledge often relieves them from the necessity of seeking change at all. They may travel to California, or Cyprus, or Central Africa, should anything turn up in those parts to interest them; they may summer in the snows of the Alps or the Himalayas, or winter with the swallows and pelicans among the tombs and temples of the Nile. Settling the time and the scene of your travels for yourself makes all the difference between a tour and an exile. No man can ever feel himself in banishment if he can turn his steps homewards whenever he pleases.

But it becomes a very different thing when a man *must* go to Central Africa, or California, or Cyprus, even though he has been selected for a post of exalted dignity, and, what is more to the point, with satisfactory emoluments. There is an immense number of well-born or well-educated Englishmen who are thoroughly fitted to appreciate the life of the metropolis, and who appreciate it indeed all the more keenly because it is seldom that they can indulge in its delights. They must live and flourish somehow, if possible; they have accordingly taken to various professions, and either duty or necessity is perpetually ordering them away to sojourns which they regard as more or less detestable. For example, there are the officers in Her Majesty service. Perhaps no class of Her Majesty's subjects are more alive to certain attractions of London. The smoking rooms and billiard-rooms of the military and naval Clubs are resorts where their time slips away of itself, till they are landed insensibly in the small hours. They renew acquaintance with old comrades who have been revolving since the ancient Sandhurst or Woolwhich days in orbits more or less remote, and there is no flagging in the talk which is more or less flavoured with pipeclay. The late breakfast, with the leisurely afternoon at Lord's in the Parks, or at Prince's leads on to the dinner hour before they know where they are, and the only thought that throws a tinge of sadness over the whole is that their leave and their days in London are numbered. A gay young fellow strongly social in his instincts, with intense vitality and a healthy capacity for enjoyment, finds his regiment ordered on foreign service. He has to scorch or smoulder between the deserts and the Red Sea at Aden; he is sent off like the great Napoleon to vegetate on the sea-girt cliffs of St. Helena; or he has to mount guard upon "the Rock" under the fervid Spanish sun which, in spite of the cork-wood and the Calpe pack and the mixed shooting that is to be found among the Moors, naturally becomes something very like a purgatory to him. There are even worse stations than these, Aden of course excepted; it would be difficult, for instance, to match the dulness of some country quarters in Ireland, now that illicit distillation is going out of date, and that the sale of encumbered states has spoiled the snipe-shooting. In any case the hapless exile casts a melancholy retrospect over the brief period of enjoyment when he really lived, and fondly recalls the sparkle of those golden days, forgetting all but their ephemeral pleasures. The best of fellows under such circumstances is apt to envy those who have had better fortune than himself; and it may be set down to his credit that he does not become something of a communist. Then there are the Indian Civilians. A youth was supposed to have a silver spoon thrust into his mouth when a director, who was an old friend of the family, gave him the certainty of a shake at the pagoda-tree in the shape of an appointment to Haileybury; and in later times the victors in competitive examinations have been the objects of universal congratulation in their family connexions. They were launched, no doubt, into easy incomes, and might one day come back to dwell in luxurious mansions in Indian settlements at Tyburnia or Cheltenham. Yet we never thought that Joe Sedly, the immortal Collector of Boggleywallah, was a man greatly to be envied. Setting aside the liver complaint which was the general bedge of all the tribe he found himself altogether out of his element on his visits to his native land. At his station in Hindostan he seldom spoke to a European lady from the beginning of one quarter to the end of the next; and he became gradually unfitted for the social enjoyments in England which seemed so invitingly within his reach during his periods of leave and yet lay so hopelessly beyond it. There have been Indian Civilians who have climbed to high places, who have shown themselves accomplished diplomatists and administrators, who have made themselves names in military or political history that might well content any reasonable ambition, and yet whom we can fancy to be in the habit of regretting a mistaken career; for even a distant proconsulate, with semi-despotic power, falls short of the position that may be attained by successful politicians at home. It is much the same thing with our great foreign merchants and leading colonists. A man may no doubt make himself tolerably happy at Hong Kong or Bombay; in any case he can surround himself with all the luxuries he can purchase; and the sense of unchequered success is necessarily one of the most exhilarating of stimulants. Yet all the time he is haunted by the thought of what those ample means of his might procure him in England; and when he does come back with his dollars or rupees, it is only to remember with regret that the days of his existence are numbered.

Above all, there are our diplomatists, our colonial Governors, and our Consuls. There are prizes in these professions as well as blanks, but unluckily the latter are out of all proportion to the former. The exalted post of Ambassador at Paris may be pretty nearly one's ideal of mortal felicity, though we daresay that from his palatial hotel in the Rue St. Honore the great man may sometimes sigh for the independence of the club in Pall Mall. Vienna is said to be an enjoyable capital, although in our opinion its attractions may be overrated. The Hague is a pleasant little place for a man who had no dislike to samp, who takes kindly to quiet domestic habits, and has a taste for green turf and flower beds. There are few better localities than the heights above the Bosphorus, if an Ambassador could live by fine views alone. Rome is an agreeable residence for a Minister with an archæological turn, if he can assure himself unlimited leave, or has a constitution that is proof against malignant malaria. But there must be a frightful sense of responsibility in improving each shining hour in a limit so treacherous and ungenial as that of St. Peterburg only use and custom can harden a man to a toleration of Berlin, even if he has a natural gift for getting on with the Germans; the minor German capitals were always as dull as they are often picture-que; while in Madrid and Lisbon and Athens the drawbacks most decidedly predominate. Yet these are among the great prizes of the service. What is to be said of "promotion" to such posts as Quito, Santiago, or Teheran? And yet attaches, with influential connexions to back them, will be found to aspire to such places, and even to be thankful if they can get them. Imagine the feelings of the hitherto lucky man who lives in mortal apprehension that he may be forgotten by the Foreign Office in the very purgatory of earthquakes and yellow fever. He must be thrown chiefly into an official society which has probably been to birth of the latest revolution, and may devote such strength an energy as a vile climate has left him to disentangling the intricacies of South American politics. As for the Consuls who are pitchforked into any place where there happens to be a thriving port or an inland commercial station, they are of course more habitually and more thoroughly victimized than their betters in diplomacy. For one fortunate gentleman who can make himself happy for life at Paris or Naples, Havre or Hamburg, there are scores who have reason to be exceedingly thankful for having been settled where they have the means of a decent subsistence. Should you decline such a snug berth as at Timbuctoo, the odds are that you never have another chance. The income, we may assume, is handsome, while the outgoings are small. Pigs and poultry and palm-oil are cheap; and even it you laid yourself out to be extravagant, you might find if hard to become seriously hampered, unless indeed you had been so foolishly over prudent as to have insured your life heavily. Thanks to the increasing competition for a competency, the country is sure to be pretty well served, both in war and diplomacy, even under the most uninviting conditions; while men of business with energy and capital will still settle abroad in quest of fortune. But what we have said may perhaps teach contentment to many who are inclined to grumble at home, and even some of those City clerks who were lately airing their grievances may come to the conclusion, on a dispassionate comparison of lots, that they are not altogether so much to be pitied as they imagine.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN.

(*Examiner.*)

Despite his affectation of the wit, the scholar, the philosopher, and the political prophet, there was in the late Bulwer Lytton a certain substratum of sound sense and intelligent foresight with which very few of his critics were ever inclined to give him credit. In the "Pilgrims of the Rhine" the future greatness of the German nation was directly prophesied. That prophecy of the novelist and statesman has at last been fulfilled, and we have lived to see the accomplishment of the old German legend. Those giddy crows, the Rheinish princes, have ceased to flutter round the tower of French intrigue and bribery, and the Barbarossa has roused himself at last to the sound of the conquering cannon and the needle-gun. So now the Fatherland is safely propped up by a million bayonets; but, strange to say, there are hosts of German grumblers ready to complain that these bayonets have made so many holes in the capital of the country as to render it a honey-comb of bankruptcy and commercial depression. "What have not Sadowa and Sedan done for us?" says Glory: but common sense points to Hamburg and Bremen, and looks gloomily at the empty ships and warehouses, turning to scowl at Antwerp and Rotterdam, which still keep the German trade that was diverted into those ports during the Franco-Prussian war. In fact, grumble as we may in England, there is much more cause for grumbling in Germany; nor is it only the objection to police supervision and the conscription that causes Franz and Wilhelm to turn their backs on the dear Fatherland, and, defying the horrors of *mal de mer*, to venture to the warehouse in Manchester, Liverpool, and London. As a rule, we take it for granted that the German in England is a wretched creature, who, driven mad with starvation, *sauer kraut*, and the drill sergeant's cane, has come to our country as a last resource for all his woes. We look upon him as a sneaking contemptible rascal, who will do anything to gain a livelihood. If he cannot get a situation as a clerk, he will take a berth as a porter, ready to do the work at half the price of a free-born Briton. He will then cringe and sneak until he gets taken notice of, and gain his base ends by at length being appointed to a stool in the counting house. He will spy on his fellow clerks until he has the favour of his seniors; and so will he proceed in his serpent-like career until he rises high in office and gains the confidence of his employer. Then, once in a position of trust, he will find out every trade secret of the "house," and as a climax of base cunning and ingratitude, when he has saved sufficient money, and acquired sufficient business knowledge, he will start in opposition to his employer, and strive to rob him of his connection by underselling him in the market.

And, as to the perfect truth of all this and similar accusations against the Anglo-German, probably the least said about the matter the better. He has his faults and meannesses no doubt, but are they not very similar to those of our own countrymen? Think of the old prejudice against the Scotchman that nowadays is gravely transferred to the Teuton. From the year when that Solomon, James the First, mounted the throne until within the last twenty or thirty years, how much there was always to be said against honest Sandy! How he begged his way from Edinburgh, how in London he slept on the ashes to save house rent, how he played the lickspittle to his employer, and what a sawnying, cold hearted, cringing, avaricious, rascal he was! Then, too, we chose to have a good deal to say about the Irishman. He was a different sort of rascal, but still a rascal all the same. He was the fulsome, oilymouthed, or blustering and blatant toady. The toady with all the humbug of affected open-heartedness. But, now the jealousy and suspicion of Scots and Irish have died out, still the good old manly spirit exists in another form. The men of the three great sections of the British Empire, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, can get on tolerably together in business; but they have united in making common cause against the German. Yet, to see how far dislike and contempt and jealousy is justly grounded, take one or two of the types of the Anglo-German. Think of that well known character the German barber. He comes to England, and is engaged as a journeyman at about a pound a week. Say what we like, we must acknowledge him to be a civil, industrious fellow, who well knows his business. He certainly commits the unpardonable sin of not spending what money he can in drink; like a mean fellow, he prefers saving it, and, in course of time, when he has a few founds by him, he ventures on opening a small shop. Most likely, his venture proves successful; for, as he does not drink like a man, his hand is generally steadier than his British brethren of the strap, and many wicked folk are unpatriotic enough to prefer being shaved well by a paltry, but sober German, to being flayed by an intemperate, but freeborn Briton. So the Anglo-German gets a small business about him, marries, most likely, an English girl, and, never returning to his much loved Fatherland, rears a respectable family of sons and daughters, who, entirely losing the nationality of their father, generally turn out to be decent specimens of the small tradesmen and artisan class.

Then there is the better educated young German, for whom the City clerk has such deadly enmity. Despite what pique and prejudice may urge to the contrary, he is not always descended from the race of beggars to which he is credited. He is quite as likely to be the son of decent, well-to-do parents as he is to be a common adventurer who began life as an hotel tout. It must be confessed that he is ready to accept a clerkship in a City house at a somewhat low rate of pay, but are there not hundreds and thousands of young Englishmen prepared to do the same? Besides, is there never such a thing heard of as an Englishman going to Paris, Lyons, Roubaix, Lisbon, Bremen, or elsewhere, and accepting a poorly-paid situation, at a manufacturer's or merchant's, so that he may be able to learn the language and the business at the same time? Have we not thrust our labour, our products, our manufactures into every port and city in the world; and why should it be such a matter of surprise and annoyance that anyone else should possess a little energy and spirit. But, for all true Britons, "the reciprocity must all be on one side."

And, is the German such a dangerous rival to the young Englishman, after all, and what are his merits and deficiences? As a rule, the German man of business is sober, industrious, cautious, prudent, and persistent. As to his sneaking and toadying, it may be answered that he is much inferior to the Englishman in pleasing and insinuating address. There is a freshness and frankness in the Englishman that the thorough Teuton is wholly without. The English commercial traveller is the very best of all travellers; and a good hand can boast, and with truth, that he can force his goods upon anyone, whether they are wanted or not. Then, again, the Englishman of business is blessed with a powerful foresight, and, when he enters into what to the German would appear a mad speculation, he is perhaps, only attempting a tolerably safe venture. And it is the want of this peculiar gift of business foresight which will ever make the ordinary German unequal to cope with the ordinary Englishman. The art of true business speculation is shared between the English and Americans; the Continent has but little of it. When the German risks his money, it is risked as a gamble, not as a venture. And oddly enough, the Germans themselves are so well aware of this deficiency in business power that some of the best German firms of Manchester and London are to-day under the control and advice of the English managers, who were chosen for the post in preference to their own compatriots. What, then, the Anglo-German really succeeds in gaining is a comfortable competency. He will not be very likely to set the Thames afire, but he will be able to earn a sufficient income to have comfortable lodgings at Richmond and to amuse himself upon the river. In exceptional cases, he will succeed in starting a good business of his own, and then, "Adieu, Germania!"—your face he will see no more. The worthy young fellow will be very oracular about Bismarck and the military system; but, if his beloved Fatherland ever send him, among others, the call to arms, and if the French legions are pouring out in thousands to the tune of "Le Rhin Allemand," and if the great battle of the future is to be fought—if all this come to pass, where will the patriot be? The answer will be the answer of the comic parody. He "may be found among the missing, but not, *oh! not* among the slain." War is a very grand thing for scientific staff officers with good salaries, or young nobles who have nothing to do and plenty of means to do it with; but business is business, and must not be neglected. Be under no mistake. It is no cowardice that will keep the young German in England. But times have altered. When a man has got a snug little business of his own, and one or two clerks and porters to work for him, he does not quite see the fun of ruining himself merely for the pleasure of being bawled and sworn at by young lieutenant von Stumpfel. When a man has his eye on a nice girl with a little money (for the German is prudent as well as respectable); when he has his eye on a nice little villa at Surbiton: when he thinks how nice it will be to sit on the lawn on summer evening, to drink claret cup, and to watch the boats go down the stream; then it is with a shudder of disgust he turns to the patriotic side of the question. Suppose he listens to the call of the goddess Germania. He will be hardly said to have an existence; he will be a thing—a lost unit in the thousands of the battalion. He will march to glory, and one bitter night glory will leave him on the frozen ground a lump of nasty blood-stained rags. So the honest German shudders at the thought, and next week is seen walking up Fleet-street, through Clifford's Inn, and up to the Judges' Chambers In preference to tasting the joys of campaigning, he has become a naturalised subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

There is, then, really no reason whatever why the German should not always be welcomed on a friendly footing. He is a good fellow-worker, but he is by no means such a dangerous rival that we need in any way be afraid of him. When the time comes that our young City fellows can all of them speak their French and German (and the time is fast coming), they will even laugh at their old jealousy and supicion. Against an English business man of equal education the German could not stand a chance; against one of inferior education it is as much as he can do to hold his own. Why, then, the presence of the German in the business market should cause such an alarming scare, it is difficult to say.

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